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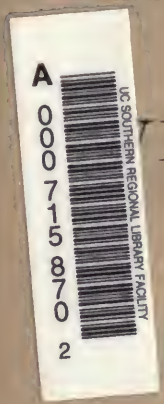

THE WRITING SCHOLAR'S COMPANION (1695)

EDITED

BY

EILERT EKWALL

GEDRUCKT MIT UNTERSTÜTZUNG DER KAISERLICHEN AKADEMIE
DER WISSENSCHAFTEN IN WIEN

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Preface.

The old spelling-book reprinted in this volume was "discovered" a few years ago in the British Museum catalogue by the present writer. Till then it appears to have escaped the notice of philologists. There is also a copy in the Bodleian Library, but like most old schoolbooks it seems to be rare, and as every work which throws light on English pronunciation about 1700 — a period when important sound-changes were carried out — should be welcome, I have decided to publish a reprint of it.

The present edition differs in two respects from those previously published in this series. The pagination of the original has not been followed. The misprints are corrected in the text, a list of them being found at p. 123. It should be added that the original is badly printed, and that the type used was evidently old and worn, the result being that sometimes letters are illegible. In no case can there be any doubt what the intended reading is, and I have given the correct form without any remark.

In conclusion I beg to offer my grateful thanks to the Kaiserliche Akademie der Wissenschaften in

Vienna, which has subsidised also this volume of the „Neudrucke“. To Professor Brotanek, now of Prague University, I owe a debt of gratitude for his kind offer to publish this reprint in his series. I must not omit to mention that my wife has relieved me of much work by undertaking the copying of the text and by helping in the reading of the proofs.

Lund.

E. E.

Introduction.

The Writing Scholar's Companion is anonymous. All we can say about its author is that he was in all probability a Londoner, as his words on p. 12 seem to imply: "at *London,* where to avoid a broad clownish Speaking, we are too apt to run into the contrary Extream of an affected way of speaking perhaps too fine". It seems very likely that he was a schoolmaster.

His book does not belong to the most important authorities as regards 17th century pronunciation. In the first place he was a poor phonetician. Two or three examples will suffice to prove this statement. He does not distinguish between diphthongs and digraphs. He makes a distinction between proper and improper diphthongs, but a proper diphthong is not synonymous with a diphthong in a modern sense and *vice versa.* Thus *ee* in *bleed* is called a proper; *ea* in *please,* an improper diphthong though both denoted the same sound. His definition of the different kinds of diphthongs p. 33 is not very clear. — Another example. P. 27 f. under the vowel *o* he throws together under *o* long the close *o* in *go* and the open *o* in *frost, alderman* etc. It is only by the help of

other criteria that we can establish whether the long *o* in such words as *form, horn, retort* was close or open. — Upon the whole his expressions are often very vague and confused. It is evident that we often cannot draw any conclusions from his statements regarding the exact sounds used in his time.

Secondly, our author has used Cooper's grammar in a way which sometimes comes near plagiarism. Several cases will be pointed out later on. Here I will only draw attention to a few of them. The chapter on stress (p. 66f.) is mainly taken from Cooper. Most of the words "vulgarly spoken" p. 86f. are given by Cooper. There is an important difference, however, with regard to the last mentioned case. Among vulgarisms our author gives numerous words which according to Cooper were used "facilitatis causa". He also makes a few not unimportant additions to the list.[1]

But the Writing Scholar's Companion also gives some valuable information on 17th century pronunciation. In the first place he is one of the first to record some important sound-changes which are known to have taken place about 1700. Ellis did not find an earlier mention of the coalescence of ME. *ę̄* and *ę̄* than the Expert Orthographist 1704. Here we find it unequivocally recognized 9 years earlier. Also the difference between ME. *ai* and *ā, ę̄u* and *ę̄u* had completely disappeared. The well-known pronunciation [in] for [iŋ] in present participles is mentioned.

1) Thus *wun* for *one* is wanting in Cooper. The statement that *sh* in *sure* etc. is a west country pronunciation is also new.

Further, our author does not simply copy from Cooper, when he makes use of his book. On the contrary, his statements show numerous divergencies from Cooper's, and often supplement these. It is evident that the two, though contemporaries, did not always use the same pronunciation. The explanation is probably that the author of the Writing Scholar's Companion was a Londoner, who spoke London English, whereas Cooper's pronunciation was not quite free from provincialisms. Cooper lived for many years in Bishop's Stortford (Herts). A comparison between Cooper's and our author's pronunciation offers some points of interest.

One more point may be added. I have reasons for believing that the Writing Scholar's Companion has been used by and has influenced later teachers of spelling. Thus I suspect that *Right Spelling*[1] 1704 and the *Expert Orthographist* 1704, which give a good deal of important information on contemporary pronunciation, owe not a little to our author. One instance will be pointed out later on (p. X).

* * *

The following essay is meant (1) to serve as a commentary on the book — several statements of our author's need explanation —; (2) to systematize the information on pronunciation contained in it. I have generally refrained from discussions of more general problems. I have especially avoided discussing such cases in which our author has obviously made use

1) Cf. my edition of Jones, p. LXII.

of Cooper's book; the editor of Cooper will be in a better position to deal with them.

Vowels in stressed Syllables.

QUANTITY.

Besides incidental notes in the chapters dealing with vowels, references to which will be given in the part dealing with quality, rules about quantity are given especially in the following places.

P. 45 we are told that *ae* is short in *Aetna, oe* in *Oedipus,* whereas *oe* is long in *Phoenix.*

On p. 69 f. there is a list of words, especially French and Latin, pronounced with a short vowel, as *agony* etc. All have still the same quantity. A long list is also to be found p. 110 f. (table VI; cf. also table V). Here *heifer* and *Wesand-pipe* are to be noted.

Table XII (p. 113 f.) contains a full list of words in which *ea* is pronounced as "*ee* or *e* long", and table XIII (p. 114) contains a similar list of words with *ea* pronounced as *e* short.

QUALITY.

ME. *a, ā.*

Our author does not give much information on these sounds. His rule p. 22 (*a* "hath a threefold sound, short, long, and broad") seems to imply that he noticed the qualitative difference between *a* in *hat* and *a* in *hate* which no doubt existed, and his description of "a long" p. 23 ("*a* sounds long, small and slender" in such words as *make*) may perhaps

be taken as proof that *a* in *hate* struck him as closer than that in *hat.*

Lengthening of *a* [æ] before certain groups of consonants is not mentioned. On the contrary, *far, part*, *blast* are given p. 23 among words with short *a,* and p. 46 it is stated that *ea* in *hearth, heart* is pronounced "short or sharp". Cooper has a long vowel in *carp, cast* etc.

The change [wa] > [wɔ] is mentioned p. 23 under *a.* Among examples of "*a* broad" are mentioned *was, wash, water, wrath,* and *war, ward* etc. (also *alderman* etc.). Curiously enough there is an addition to the effect that *ward, warm* etc. are "short syllables" in contradistinction to *care, dare,* which are "long syllables". This would seem to prove that the vowel in *ward* etc. was short; if so, this is another difference from Cooper. The quantity in the other words (*was* etc.) is not mentioned.

Scarce had short *e,* evidently owing to late shortening of [eˑ] < me. *ā* (p. 23, 46). I have not met with this pronunciation anywhere else. The pronunciation of *James* as *Jemes* (p. 9, 46), on the other hand, also occurs in Cooper and often in later times; cf. e. g. Storm, Philologie, p. 815. It may be due to ME. *Jemes,* occurring e. g. Beves v. 3844. — The vulgar *grift* for *graft* (p. 86) is due to early Mn. *gryft;* cf. NED.

ME. *ai.*

There is a feeble attempt (p. 34) to keep up the distinction between *ai* and *a,* but evidently our author's confused rule is only an adaptation of Cooper's state-

ment, which will be found in Ellis p. 126. In other places the coalescence of *ai* and *a* (< me. *ā*) is recognized, thus p. 41, where we are told that *ei* in *deign* is pronounced as *ai* or *a* long, or p. 49 ("*i* is not sounded, when *ie, ai,* or *ei,* happen in the same syllable, as in *Shield, Plaister, their*"). Cf. also p. 87: *their* is pronounced *thare.*

The pronunciation of *again, -st, plaited, wainscot* is not quite clear. They are given together with *captain, certain* etc., among words with *ai* "sounded, like *e* or *i* short". It would seem most likely that only [e] was used in *again, -st,* and *wainscot.* As regards *plaited* we should rather expect it to have had "long *e*" [i·]. In *captain* etc. [i] and [e] may have been used.

ME. *au.*

The normal representative of this ME. diphthong was probably an open *o* [ɔ·], called *a* broad p. 23 (in such words as *all*, *scald*), *o* long p. 27 (*always* and probably *aught* etc.), the proper diphthongs *au, aw* p. 35; but nothing definite is said about the pronunciation.

The rule p. 35 about *enhanse, hant* etc. hardly gives any information about the pronunciation of these words. Besides it bears a suspicious resemblance to a rule of Cooper's (p. 45).

ME. *e.*

It is somewhat doubtful whether the change of *e* to a mixed vowel [ə] before *r* in a stressed syllable had taken place in the pronunciation of our author.

He says p. 30ff. that *ur* is written *er* in English words of more than one syllable as *adder, prefer, slender* etc.; in certain other cases it is written *ar, or, ir* etc. "For the rest, as words of one syllable; except (*her*) and in the beginning of words of more than one syllable, they are written (*ur*), as, *Bur*" etc. This, literally interpreted, would prove that such words as *err, fern, herb, quern* had still [e]; but then why was *prefer* pronounced with *ur* [ər]? Either *prefer* has been thoughtlessly taken over from Cooper, who has a similar rule about dissyllabic words in *-er* with the examples *adder, prefer, slender* etc., and our author himself had the pronunciation [er]. *Her* with [ə] may be due to ME. *hir* or to the frequent use of the word in an unstressed position. It is noteworthy that Hodges has [ə] in *her, manner* etc., but not, as it seems, in *fern, herb.* — Or our author is only thinking of such words as *fern, herb,* which were often pronounced with a long vowel in early Modern English, and had therefore in all probability [e] about 1700; he may have forgotten such words as *err* etc.

ME. *ę̄, ǭ.*

As already mentioned the coalescence of ME. *ę̄* and *ǭ* is already an accomplished fact in the pronunciation of our author. The resulting vowel he calls *e* long or *ee;* it was no doubt a long *i* [iˑ]. Examples will be found especially in the following places: pp. 24 (*e* long), 27 (*magazine*), 35f. (*ee*), 39f. (*ea*), 41 (*ei, ey,* as *conceive, key*), 42 (*ie* as *field*), 43 (*eo* as *people*), 45 (*ae, oe*); and in the list of

words with *ea* pronounced as *ee* or *e* long p. 113; cf. also p. 32 (*shire, cashire,* pron. *sheer, casheer*), and p. 50 (*people* with silent *o*).

In seven words this change of ę̄ to [i·] had not taken place, viz. *there, were, where* (p. 24) and *bear, swear, tear, wear* (pp. 40, 45 f.), pronounced with "*a* long", i. e. the vowel in *take.* It is noteworthy that the other words with this pronunciation given by Cooper (cf. e. g. Ellis, p. 82), as *beard, earl* are not mentioned. This omission in all probability may be taken to prove that our author did not pronounce these words with "long *a*". It should be added that *dearth, earth,* given p. 114 in the list of words with short *e,* have a short *e* also in Cooper.

Shortening of ę̄ or ę̄ has taken place in some words. Cf. the list p. 114, where several examples will be found, all well known from other sources. Other examples are *fierce, fieldfare, friend,* pronounced with short *e* (p. 42); *friend* was also pronounced with short *i* ("*i* or *e* short, which you will"). Here may also be mentioned *jeopardy, leopard, yeoman* with *eo* pronounced as short *e* (p. 43).

In *Euboea,* according to p. 45, *o* and *e* were "parted"; to judge by other examples, as *poem, proem,* this means that *o* and *e* were both pronounced. It seems doubtful whether this was a recognized pronunciation.

ME. *i.*

ME. *i* before *r* was pronounced as *u,* i. e. [ə], also in such words as *miracle, stirrup;* cf. pp. 25, 31, 111.

In *sirrah i* was pronounced as *a*, i. e. [æ]; cf. p. 26. Cooper has the same pronunciation, as also Johnston 1764. The latter gives *girl* and *miracle* with the same vowel, and [gæl] is a well-known vulgarism to this day. I suppose [æ] is a development of early mod. [e], still found in Jones etc.; cf. the ME. change *e* > *a* in the same position.

The lengthening of *i* in the vulgar *een't* for "is it not" p. 86 (Cooper has *ent* for "is not" facilitatis causa) may be analogous to that in *don't* etc.; cf. Jespersen, Mod. E. Gr. 7. 77, Horn, Grammatik, p. 88.

ME. *o*.

A long *o* was pronounced in *off, frost, corn, horn, consort, retort, scorn,* which had doubtless ME. short *o* (p. 27). No doubt this long *o* was open [ɔ·], due to the well-known lenghtening of [ɔ], though our author does not distinguish between the vowel in these words and that in *go, no.* All have *ȯ* in Walker. The same vowel [ɔ·] is very likely meant by the long *o* in *form* and in *torn* (ib.), in which, however, a long close *o* is also theoretically possible. As such words as *force, sport, born* "supported" are stated to have *oo* i. e. [u·], it is unlikely that *form, torn* should have had the vowel [o·].

In *cost,* on the other hand, *o* was short (p. 41).

ME. *ǭ*.

No certain conclusions can be drawn from the statements of our author as to the pronunciation of *o* in *go, no* etc. It was no doubt closer than the short *o* in *not.*

In (*a*)*broad*, *groat* he pronounced *oa* "broad, like *aw*", i. e. as [ɔ·]; see p. 40.

In some words we find the pronunciation *oo* [u·] instead of [o·], viz. (1) *force, porch, sport, purport, support, transport* p. 28, *born* "supported", pron. *boorn* p. 121. (2) in *ghost, most, post, rost* p. 28. In the former group this pronunciation is not uncommon about 1700; cf. especially Gabrielson[1], § 286 ff. with references. I give these words here, because I believe the ME. base to have contained *ǭ;* this *ǭ* is analogous to the long *a* in *scarce,* *ę̄* in *pearl* in the words of French origin; in *born* it is due to ME. lenghtening in an open syllable (*boren* > *bǭren*).

The pronunciation [u·] in *ghost* etc. is probably due to a dialectal development of *ǭ;* cf. Horn, Grammatik § 96, 4. The same pronunciation is given in *Right Spelling* 1704, where *engross* is added, and in the *Expert Orthographist.* It is curious that in the former book *ghost* etc. are given in one place with *o* long, i. e. [o·], in another place with *oo* [u·]. The list in the latter place bears some resemblance to that in Writing Scholar's Companion, and it does not seem unlikely that the author of Right Spelling has derived his information on *ghost* etc. from the latter book. I have not seen the Expert Orthographist, but to judge by Ellis's extract (p. 103) the list in question is identical in it with that in Right Spelling.

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1) Rime as a Criterion of the Pronunciation of Spencer, Pope, Byron, and Swinburne, Upsala 1909.

ME. *ǭu.*

ME. *ǭu* seems to have lost its second element and coalesced with *ǭ*. Cf. p. 28 („*w* silent, is most commonly added at the end of words, sounding *o* long, as *bow*" etc.) and p. 39 ("*ow* sounds like *o* long in *bow*" etc.). *Four* is transcribed *fore* p. 38. But before *l* the diphthong was preserved, to judge by statements on pp. 38, 39: "*ou* and *ow* keep their full sound in *boul, coulter*" etc., and "the sound of *ou* is sometimes exprest by *o* long, before *l*", as *droll, knoll* etc. There is a statement on p. 27 which seems to contradict this: "*o* is commonly long before *ld* as *bold, lt* as *bolt, lst* as *bolster*". But probably the author is thinking only of the quantity of the vowel in these words as against the short *o* in *bob* etc.

As [o·] and [ɔ·] are mixed up with each other, we can draw no conclusions as to the pronunciation of words like *dough, ought* etc. (cf. p. 27 f., p. 39). The statement that *gh* is added to *ou* "to lengthen the sound or make it broader", shows that [ɔ·] was known to our author in some words of this kind.

Shortening of *ǫu* to *o* short has taken place in *forty* (p. 38). Cf. Walker's form with *ȯ*.

ME. *ǭ.*

The words containing ME. *ǭ* will be found p. 28 (under *o*), and p. 37 (under *oo*). Unfortunately the statements of our author are so vague that we cannot always decide in what words [u·], or [u], or [ə] was used.

The following had probably [u·]: *broom, choose* p. 37 (*oo* in these "is fully sounded"), *afford, hord,*

Rome, mushrom, do and a few others p. 28 (under the rule "*o* is obscure like *oo*"; all the examples seem to have had a long vowel). *Bloud, floud* had [ə], to judge by the statements p. 38 (*ou* like *u* sharp) and p. 50 (*o* silent in these words). The rest are uncertain. *Brother, mother, doth, move, sword* occur p. 28 in a list of words with *o* pronounced obscure like *oo* or short *u*. All the other words in this list seem to have had a short vowel, and all, except *woman,* most probably [ə]. *Move,* together with *womb,* is also given p. 37 (*o* has the sound of *oo*), but the statement there gives us no help. Finally *food, good* etc. are given p. 37 under this rule: "*oo* sounds like *u* short". Unfortunately, *flood* is one of the examples, and that word seems to have had [ə]. So all we can say with certainty is that *food* etc. had a short vowel.

Door had long *o,* the same vowel as *boar, boat, dote,* i. e. [o·], p. 51. This pronunciation is common in early Mod. English (Hart, Bullokar, Gill). Possibly it is partly due to OE. *dor.*

ME. *u.*

Our author does not make a clear distinction between the round vowel in *bull* and the unrounded vowel in *cut:* [u] and [ə]. Very likely he did not quite appreciate the difference. This is not very remarkable, as even Cooper says: "quamvis inter *bull* & *cut* minima videatur, aliqua tamen est differentia". As already stated, numerous words are given p. 28 in a list of words with *o* pronounced obscure like *oo* or short *u,* most of which had probably [ə], one at

least more probably [u]. Many of these contain ME. *u*, as *come, some, conduit, dove, love* etc. Also in *wood, wool* p. 37 the quality of the vowel is uncertain. It seems very likely, however, that the sound [ə] is meant by the expression "*u* sharp", used p. 38; as examples are given *ougly, young, couple* etc.

The statements of our author, therefore, do not throw any new light on the distribution of [u] and [ə]. But it is interesting to note that *beyond, smother* were in all probability pronounced with a short *u*-sound, [u] or [ə].

ME. *ū*.

ME. *ū* as a rule appears as "the diphthong *ou* or *ow*". No distinction is made between the diphthongs in *now* and *soul*, but as ME. *ǭu* had already been monophthongized, it is usually easy to tell when the diphthong that has descended from ME. *ū* is meant. Lists will be found pp. 38, 39 (*bough, drought, doughty, plough, slough*), 54, 114 (where *ouze*[1] is noteworthy). Cf. also *mow* "a rick of corn", pron. *mou* p. 96.

There is a curious rule p. 38: "*ou* sounds broad like *oa* in *course, discourse, fourth*". I suppose *oa* is a misprint for *oo;* for [u·] is the pronunciation we should expect. It is impossible that *oa* should denote [o·], for immediately after the words quoted follows this rule: [*ou* sounds] "like *o* long in *four*"; *o* long is evidently [o·]. Against my explanation it may be objected that the adjective "broad" is elsewhere only

1) *ouze* seems to be identical with *ooze*; cf. my edition of Jones § 333.

used of the sound [ɔ·]; but evidently this sound cannot be meant, and *oa* should certainly not be altered to *au*. Our author may have called [u·] *u* broad to distinguish it from *u* sharp [ə] and *u* long in *due* etc.

Shortening of *ū* has taken place in many words before *r*-combinations, as *adjourn, courteous, journey, scourge* etc., in *touch,* and in dissyllabic words as *double, courage* etc. p. 38.

In *could* (as also in *should, would*) *ou* was pronounced as *oo* (p. 38); quantity uncertain. In *you, your, youth, ou* was pronounced as *u* long or *eu* (p. 38).

ME. *ę̄u, ę̄u.*

These two diphthongs had coalesced into one diphthong, called *eu* or *u* long, and according to p. 36 pronounced *iw;* this may mean [iu]. Examples pp. 29 (the vowel *u*), 36 (*eu*, *ew*), 41 (*lieu* etc.), 43 (*ui*), 109 (table II, where a long list is given).

Note the following cases: The pronunciation *evnuch* is used "commonly but ignorantly" (p. 48). — *Lieutenant* is pronounced *lev-* or *lef-* (p. 42). — In *puissant* (p. 44) *ui* are "parted", that is, *i* forms a syllable. — *Shew, shrew* are given p. 109 among words with *ew* pronounced as *u*. P. 39 *show* is stated to have *o* long [o·].

ME. *oi.*

The material found in the Writing Scholar's Companion will throw some light on the distribution of the two *oi*-diphthongs in early Mod. English. The examples are given p. 37.

We find the pronunciation *i* long, i. e. something like [əi], in some words which are given by other orthoepists with the same pronunciation (or type of pronunciation), viz. *poison; boil, moil, oil, toil; anoint, ointment, coin, jointure, point;* but also in *moist,* which has [oi] in Gill, Hodges, Lediard. Also *buoy* seems to have had the pronunciation [əi], to judge by the statement p. 35, that *buy, by the bye* and *buoy* are written "for distinction sake". The same pronunciation is given by Hart (*buei*) and Gill (*büi*). Notice *bile* "a sore" p. 89.

The pronunciation *oi* [oi] occurs in some words, usually given in other orthoepists with the same pronunciation, viz. *avoid, coif, quoit, rejoice, voice;* further in *moiety,* which I have not found in other early orthoepists, but where [oi] is to be expected; in *froise* (Jones [əi]), which is of uncertain etymology (probably an *oi*-word); in *hoise,* which has *o̯î* in Hodges, *i* [əi] in Jones, and where [əi] seems to be what should be expected; finally in *Jehoiada, Troy.*

Vowels in unstressed Syllables.

1. IN PRETONIC SYLLABLES.

Ae, oe were long in *Aeneas, oeconomy* (p. 45). In *aereal a* and *e* were "parted" (p. 45). Other cases of "parted" vowels are to be found under *diphthongs,* e. g. *Beersheba* p. 36, *Boanerges* p. 41 etc. But in *Beelzebub* p. 77 *ee* are not parted.

Unstressed *i* in such words as *divide* was "obscure like *e*" (p. 50). In *dividend* both *i*'s were pro-

nounced as *e;* so the word seems to have been end-stressed, as it is still sometimes.

2. IN MIDDLE SYLLABLES.

a. A vowel has sometimes disappeared before another vowel, as *Canaan* the land (but *Canaan* the son of Noah with *aa* parted); *Pharoah* p. 77; *atheist, atheism* p. 41 (*ei* = *i* short); *carriage, marriage,* also *parliament* p. 44 (*i* silent); *spaniel* p. 42 (*ie* = *e* or *i* short).

b. An *e* or *i* has become [j] before a vowel, as in the endings *-ial, -ian* pp. 26, 44; *-ier* pp. 26, 50; *-ion* pp. 26, 44, 50; *hideous, meteor* p. 43.

This [j] has coalesced with a preceding [s, z], the result being [ʃ, ʒ]. Examples: *-sion, -tion* pp. 26, 44, 50, 63f.; *ancient, transient* etc. 26, 50; *conscience, nauseate, ocean* etc. p. 26. When on p. 64 it is said that *ti* in *patience* is pronounced as *si,* the explanation is probably that the author wants to point out that *ti* is not pronounced with [t] in this and similar words, as it is e. g. in *fustian.* A similar explanation applies to the rule p. 59 (*ct* = *x* in *-ction* as *correction*).

c. In some cases the vowel remains, thus *u* in *effectual* etc. p. 44, *Euphues* ib. Among the examples of words with vowels "parted" (see under diphthongs, passim) there are many which might belong here, but the rules about parted vowels are perhaps not always to be taken literally.[1] Thus when *e* and *a* are said

1) It is perhaps not impossible to interpret *desuetude* with *ue* parted (p. 44) as referring to the pronunciation [*we*], though it is more likely that a spelling-pronunciation [*iue*] is meant.

to be parted in *ocean* (p. 40) it may be this only means that *ea* does not here denote "*e* long" i. e. [iˑ]. Similarly in *pageant, sergeant, vengeance* ib. But it is also possible and perhaps more likely that *e* and *a* were really both pronounced as vowels. Cf. also *Michael* p. 45 (*ae* parted) but *Michaelmass* ib. (*ae* = short *e*); *aloes* ib.

d. Syncope has taken place in *damosel* p. 51, *falconer* p. 50, *scrivener, Wednesday* p. 48, *venison* p. 49, *victualler* (pron. *vitler*) p. 44.

3. IN FINAL SYLLABLES.

a. Before a consonant.

α. Vowels before *l, n* seem generally to have disappeared; *l, n* became syllabic. Examples pp. 17 f. (*grumble,* pron. *grumbl; crackls* etc. as examples of words ending in 4 consonants; *heaven,* pron. *heav'n*), 46 f., 49 (*subtil, basin* etc. with *i* silent), 50 (*bacon* etc. with *o* silent). But the vowel seems to have remained in such words as *dungeon, communion* etc. pp. 43 f., 50; in *baron* p. 50, and *hovel* p. 47. — Note that our author seems to have taken a good deal of his information about syllabic consonants from Cooper.

β. Vowels before *r* generally appear as *u* [ə]. See especially p. 30 ff., where detailed rules for the spelling of *ur* (as *-ar, -er, -ure* etc.) are given, and the tables on p. 112, where there are lists of words with *ur* written *-or, -our, -ure.* There is also some information pp. 25 (*acre,* pron. *acur* etc.), 38 (*-our,*

pron. with *u* short), 46f. (*lucre,* pron. *lucur* etc.), 51 (*-our,* pron. *ur*). Cf. also *-ier,* pron. *yur* pp. 26, 50. After "long *i*" in *fire* etc. an *u* [ə] had developed; cf. pp. 25, 31, 47. Similarly in such words as *cure* a vowel developed before *r,* viz. *e,* i. e. probably [ə]; cf. p. 31.

The ending *-ure* was not always weakened to [ər] in an unstressed syllable, but remained as *-eu-er,* i. e. [iuər], in *overture, pressure, quadrature, stature, texture, verdure* (p. 31).

γ. Other cases.

An *u,* i. e. [ə], was pronounced in *bishop, gossip, kingdom* (pp. 26, 28), and in the ending *-ous* (pp. 38, 51). But *effort* had *o* pronounced as *oo,* probably [u·] p. 28.

An *i,* i. e. [i], was pronounced in *forfeit* etc. (p. 41), *circuit, conduit, verjuice* (pp. 43, 51). It is uncertain whether in *captain* etc. and *maintain* (p. 34) the unstressed *ai* was pronounced only as [i] or alternately as [e]. Cf. above p. VI.

To judge by the statement on p. 25, it would seem the ending *-ite* in *infinite* etc. had "long *i*", i. e. [əi].

b. In the end of words.

α. The final vowel in such words as *abbey, army, duly,* and probably *epitome* etc. was pronounced as *e.* According to p. 41 and the transcription *-lee* for *-ly* p. 26, this *e* was "long *e*", i. e. [i·], a pronunciation which we have a right to expect. I am not quite sure how the statement about *-y* p. 69 is to be explained (*-y* in *àcadèmy* etc. pron. as *e* short). Examples will be

found especially p. 24; cf. also p. 10, where we are told that *-y* in *charity* is pronounced as *e*. — Note that *e* was pronounced in Biblical names as *Jesse,* in *dirge,* and in *crone,* which is doubtless identical with mod. *crony* (p. 24).

β. The ending *-ow* in *arrow* etc. was pronounced as "*oo* or *u* obscure" (p. 38). This probably means [u]: had the pronunciation been [ə], our author would probably have called it "*u* short" or simply *u;* had it been [u·], the addition "or *u* obscure" would probably have been omitted. The contradictory rule p. 28, where *billows, fellows, gallows* are given among words with *w* silent added to *o* long, may be a reminiscence from Cooper, who says "*w* quiescens adjungitur post *o* finale, as *bowe* . . . *bellows, gallows*". It is less likely that *ow* was pronounced as [o·] before [z], as [u] in the end of words.

Consonants.

1. Some information about the pronunciation of consonants and their symbols will be found p. 8 ff. In Ch. VI (pp. 55 ff.) there is some information about the pronunciation of *s, c, th, g* etc. In the tables at the end there are lists of words with *g* pronounced as [g] before *e, i,* and with *ch* pronounced as *k;* and some more rules about the pronunciation of *s* will be found there. Further, on pp. 39 and 54 there are lists of words with *gh* pronounced as *f* (among the examples notice *hough*), and p. 53 a list of words in which *t* is written *th*.

A few notes may be added on some special points.

Note the statements p. 8 that *r* is pronounced as *ar* and on p. 9 that *h* is pronounced *ach*.

On p. 10 our author tells us that *x* has the sound of two consonants, viz. *gs* or *ks*. Unfortunately he gives no examples of words with *x* pronounced *gs*.

A curious statement is found p. 10: *z* "has the sound of 2 consonants, *viz.* (*ts*)". This may be a reminiscence of Cooper's note on *z* p. 33: "Germani prout *ts* sonant".

Among examples of *c* pronounced as *k* we may point out *Aceldama, Cis* (= *Kish*) p. 59; among words with *ch* = *k*, *machin* p. 119.

The pronunciation *Cales* for *Cadiz* (p. 106) is noteworthy.

G was pronounced as [g] in *argile* etc. p. 61, in *heterogeneous, homogeneal* etc. p. 108.

Several words with *ph* and *sh* "parted" are enumerated p. 15. This need not imply that *h* was audible in all the words; the author may mean to say that *ph, sh* were not pronounced as [f, ʃ]. Two examples are remarkable, viz. *Gresham* and *Upharsin*. The former has now [ʃ], and Jespersen says Mod. E. Gr. 13. 65 "For *Gresham* I know no other pronunciation than [greʃəm], and [ʃ] may be legitimate". The Writing Scholar's Companion shows that [ʃ] is a spelling pronunciation.

The rules concerning [s, z] p. 55ff. are to a great extent taken from Cooper, though our author has also added some material of his own. Incidental notes

will be found in the lists of words like and unlike, especially p. 95. The distribution of [s] and [z] seems to have been the same as now, except in a few isolated cases. Thus *sufficient* is given with z (for [ʒ]?) p. 58. *Loose* "to untie" had [z], pp. 95, 120. *Muse* "a hole in a fence" (cf. N. E. D. s. v. *meuse*) had [s], p. 120. Note also *rise* with [s] in the sense "original advancement", with [z] "when one lifts up himself" (p. 100). The pair *a present: to present* in the list containing nouns with [s], verbs with [z] p. 120 must have got in by mistake.

Note *piazzas* "vulgarly called *Piaches,* as in Covent-Garden" etc. p. 118. Cf. the same pronunciation in Jones.

2. Loss of consonants. See especially ch. V (p. 52 ff). The statements concerning certain difficult initial groups (*mn-* etc.) p. 13 are generally too obscure to allow of definite conclusions.

Most of the cases enumerated are the same as those mentioned by other orthoepists, as *-m* for *-mb* or *-mn* (but *b* audible in *amble* etc., *n* in *solemnity*), *l* silent in *almond, calf* etc. (p. 52 ff.). The following are more noteworthy.

Initial *k, g* before *n* are silent (pp. 13, 53). Further, *g* is silent in *sign, reign, flegm* etc., but audible in *signally, flegmatick.* It seems as if the author also thought *g* was audible in *reigning,* but I suppose the word has got in by mistake.

The rule p. 61 "*g* silent is added to verbal Substantives and Participles, as *hearing, teaching, moving;* and in Words that have the sound of (ng), as *sing,*

rung; But not in others as *Machin, Kitchin*" is somewhat confused, but proves that our author knew the pronunciation [in] for [iŋ] in participles etc. We may perhaps also conclude that *machin* was stressed on the first syllable.

P was silent in *upbraid* p. 54.

In the combination *wr- w* was silent (p. 13, 54).

In *quoth u* was silent, as *uo* was an improper diphthong (p. 34).

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tions and Directions that are abſolutely requiſite
for Writing True *Engliſh;* yet daily Induſtry muſt
put them in practice, by frequent comparing Examples
to the Rules, and taking ſpecial notice of the parti- 5
cular Exceptions. A 2

The Firſt Part, furniſheth you with Materials for
a Foundation.

The Second, gives you the whole Body of the
Engliſh Tongue, for a Superſtructure. 10

And the Laſt Part, Embelliſheth it with the Ne-
ceſſary Ornaments of Pointing and Accent. Removing
the puzzling Difficulties of various Writing, by an
Alphabetical Catalogue of Words of the ſame or very
like ſound, but different Sence and Orthography. 15

The Tables at the end alſo, for the Benefit of
ſuch as are altogether ignorant of the *Latin* Tongue.

Here is nothing wanting I preſume, to make the
meaneſt Capacity write True *Engliſh* Competently well,
and thoſe of quicker Parts (as I may ſay) Infallibly, 20
at leaſt not Irregularly; Therefore I muſt entreat your
Patience, due Attention, and Application of Mind,

which will ſoon render the Rules in this Book Eaſie and Familiar, and conſequently the whole *Engliſh* Orthography; That your Writing may not Bluſh to appear before any Impartial Judge. But theſe Rules muſt be conſtantly practiſed till they come to be habitual.

I ſhall only add Two Obſervations more, That (*n*) is put after *a, my,* and *thy,* when the next word begins with a Vowel, as *an Apple, mine Eies, thine Ears;* and by thoſe who would write accurately, (*n*) is put after, *a*, before (*h*) as, *an Head*, *an Horſe, an Hymn.*

2. That Words ending in *b, d, g, l, m, n, p* and *r,* have commonly thoſe Letters doubled; when a Syllable is added to them that begins with a Vowel, as *Rob, Robber; Bid, Bidding; Flag, Flaggeth; Rebel, Rebelled; Trim, Trimming; Sin, Sinners; Gap, Gappeth; Blur, Blurred,* &c.

ERRATA.

THis Book is contrived for the Pocket, to be at hand; For the oftner you perufe it with confideration, the fooner you will be able to Write True *Englifh.* But pray as you go along correct thefe Miftakes of the Prefs, and Pardon the Literal Faults. Page 31. Line 25. for *along* read (*a*) *long.* p. 37. l. laft, r. *fowr Plum.* p. 47. l. 13. for a (*y*) r. *ay.* p. 51. l. 23. Infert *do-ing.* p. 55. for (*e*) r. (*l*). p. 62. l. 1. r. *Sturgeon.* l. laft r. *tu-ition.* p. 88. l. 25. for a *Vowel* r. (*tion*). p. 92. l. 13. for *made fhort* r. *made foft.* p. 100. l. 14. for *word* r. *ward.* p. 104. l. 6. r. *Ecclefiaftes.* p. 107. l. 9. after *abfolute* infert *neceffity.* p. 128. l. 11. infert *Books in 12mo. or* 12*s.* are fuch as make 12 Leaves of every Sheet. p. 112. l. 20. for *him* r. *time.* p. 138. l. 19. r. *Centaury* or *Centory.* p. 139. l. 1. r. *feller.* p. 140. l. 25. r. *diffent or difagree.* p. 144. l. 9. r. *fhoot.* p. 152. l. 10. r. *flatterer.* p. 159. l. 12. r. *Binding.* p. 162. l. 2. r. *Turbot.* l. 9. r. *vain,* or *idle.* p. 164. r. *Woollen* with (*ll*). p. 173. r. *placid, agate.* p. 177. l. 16. r. *fealty.* l. 23. r. *queafy.* p. 182. l. 14. r. *Compunction.* p. 186. l. 10. r. *Alchimy.*

The Firſt Part. [1]

CHAP. I.

Of the Letters in General.

THe Engliſh Alphabet or A, B, C, contains ſix and twenty Letters, including the (j) Conſonant with a turn'd tail, and the (v) Conſonant with a ſharp bottom; which are moſt juſtly now allowed, to be different Letters; being diſtinguiſhed by the three Eſſentials of a Letter *viz.* Shape, Sound, and Name, (*je*) and (*ve*) and are accordingly printed in our Bibles of latter Impreſſion for above theſe fifty years laſt paſt, yet remain ſtill undiſtinguiſh't in ſeveral Writings, to the ſhame of the Writer, following the old unreaſonable Cuſtom of Writing always a (v) Conſonant at the beginning of a word and a (u) [2] vowel in the middle, [2] B according as they are Printed in our Bibles of former Editions; But reaſon, (one would think) ſhould at length prevail, againſt ſuch an abſurd cuſtom.

There are two ſorts of Letters, *viz.* Vowels and Conſonants.

1. The Vowels or Self-founders are (5) *viz.* a, e, i, o, u, and (y) after a Conſonant for (i) or (e).

2. The Conſonants are (21) which ſhould be thus ſounded and named, with an (e) before and after them;

to Impreſs upon the mind (as much as poſſible) the true ſound, and force of every Conſonant as well at the end, as beginning of every word or Syllable: After this manner, *be-eb; ce-ec; de-ed; fe-ef; ge-eg; he-eh; je- ke-ek; le-el; me-em; ne-en; pe-ep; que-re-ar; ſe-eſ; te-et; ve-ev; we; ex; ye; ze, -ex.* Likewiſe if you ſound them with a, i, o, or (u) before and after them frequently in your mind, you will find it a moſt excellent way to fix the natural ſound of the Conſonants [3] in your [3] Memory, which will very much conduce to write true Engliſh, for if you ſound true, you cannot well write falſe, Except where we write different from the ſound; But ſuch words are either reduced to Rule, or inſerted in Tables in the following ſheets of this Book.

CHAP. II.

Several General Remarks upon ſome of the Letters.

BE ſure to retain in your Memory the following Obſervations upon theſe (12) Letters.

1. That (c) ſounds always hard like (*ke*) before a, o, u, as, (*Cat, Cock, Cup,* and at the end of any Syllable it ſounds hard like (eck).

But (c) ſounds ſoft according to its uſual name (*ce*) only when e, i, or y, follows it, as *Cellar, City,* B 2 *Cypreſs.*

[4] 2. G, always ſounds hard, like (ghee) before a, o, u, as, *gat, got, gut,* and at the end of any Syllable (g) ſounds hard, unleſs, a (d) comes before it

to ſoften its ſound as *badg, hedg, bridg, lodg, trudg,* 1
which may be written with an (e) at the end, or perhaps better without.

But when e, i, or, y, follow (g) they ſoften its ſound, as in *Ginger, Gypſy,* except ſuch words as are 5
inſerted in the firſt Table under (g) ſounding hard before (e) and (i) at the end of this Book.

And in all proper Names in the Bible, (g) ſounds hard like (ghee) before, e, i, and y, except *Geneſis* and *Egypt.* 10

3. H, is never pronounced at all like its uſual name, unleſs ſometimes when (c) is ſet before it at the beginning of Syllables ſounding (chee) and at the end of long Syllables or when another Conſonant comes before ch, as *Beech, Bench,* &c. But at the end of 15
ſhort Syllables, a (t) as well as a (c) is added to help out the [5] ſound of (ach) as it is commonly called; [5]
but better ſounded (etſh) as *ſnatch, fetch, ditch, notch;* Except *much, rich, ſuch, which.*

4. J, j, Conſonant with a turn'd tail is always 20
ſounded (*jee*) or *dzhee;* and is written before a, o, and u, where a ſoft ſound is required, as *Jabber, Jangle, Jackanapes, Jar, Jaw,* and *Jail,* for *Goal* (if it might obtain) ſeems more agreeable to our Engliſh pronunciation, *Jog, Joy, Journey, Jocoſe, Jocund, Injury,* 25
Junkets, Major; ſo in proper Names, *January, James* (ſounding *Jemes*) *John, Joſeph, Judas, June.*

5. K, The ſound of (k) is never written at the beginning of any word or Syllable before (a) (o) or (u) except *Kate, Kalender, Knack, Knap* or *Break;* 30
Knave, Knead, Kneel, Knife, Knit, Knob, Knock,

Knoll, Knot, Know-eth, ing, ledge, Knuckle: But is always expreſt by (c) according to the firſt obſervation under (c): K, is always ſet before e, ee, and i; But
B 3 [6] obſerve, K ends no Engliſh word [6] without an e, at the end in a long Syllable, unleſs the Syllable be long by a Diphthong, as *ſpeak,* and *ſpake,* neither does (k) end any ſhort Syllable without a, (c) be ſet before it, tho' ſome refined prints of late omit the (K) how rationally, or baldly, I ſhall not determine.

6. U, Vowel is always ſet after (q) to make the ſound of *quee* or *kwee.*

7. V, Conſonant with a ſharp bottom ſhould never be ſo much miſuſed as to be written for the Vowel (u).

8. W, Is generally allowed to be a Conſonant before a Vowel, as *Wag, War, Wen, Weſt, Will, Wit, Wo, A-woke;* &c. But ſtands for (u) vowel after (e) and ſometimes for (*ou*) after (o), ſee the Tables at the end under (*ew*) and (*ow*) for (*ou*).

9. Write a Long (ſ) at the beginning, and in the middle, and a ſhort (s) at the end of words, as, *Sifters.*

10. X, has the ſound of two Conſonants, *viz.* gs,
[7] or ks, which can[7]not begin any Engliſh word; *Xerxes* and *Xenophon* being Greek words, and of a forced Pronunciation.

11. Y, Is a Conſonant before a Vowel and ſounds (*yee*) but after a Conſonant ſtands for the Vowel (i) but is generally ſounded (e) as *Charity,* except in words of one Syllable, as *by, my, thy,* &c. and Verbs ending in (i) long, as *ap, com, reply,* becauſe (i) ends no Engliſh word.

12. Z, has the ſound of 2 Conſonants, *viz.* (*ts*).

Remember then (be ſure) That 1

C, is always put for the ſound of K, before a, o, and u.

G, before a, o, u, for (Ghee) the hard ſound.

C, before e, i, and y, always for S. 5

But G, before e, i, and y; ſometimes for (ghee) and ſometimes for the ſoft ſound (jee) or (dzhee). I mention theſe twice, becauſe they are ſo apt to be miſtaken; and have ſet them together, that they may be the better taken notice of. 10 B4

CHAP. III. [8]

Of Syllables.

A Syllable contains ſo many Letters as can be diſtinctly ſounded together.

NOw a Conſonant differs from a Vowel, in that a 15 Vowel makes a diſtinct ſound of it ſelf, as *A-bra-ham, E-ter-nal, I-vo-ry, O-ri-ent, V-ni-ty.* But a Conſonant cannot be ſounded without a Vowel before or after it; and can make no diſtinct ſound without a Vowel, as *bld, dwlt, flnt, ghſt, trn,* &c. 20 ſpell nothing; but if an (a) be inſerted in the firſt after (b) 'tis *bald;* (e) in the ſecond after (dw) 'tis *dwelt;* (i) in the third after (fl) 'tis *flint;* (o) in the fourth after (gh) 'tis *ghoſt;* (u) in the fifth after (t) 'tis *turn.* Thus you ſee Conſonants without Vowels, can- 25 not make any diſtinct ſound or Syllable. [9] Now it [9] ought to be frequently conſidered, with due attention and application of mind; That the diſtinct ſound of each Vowel cannot be too much tryed upon every

Conſonant backward and forward, Beginning with ſhort Syllables, ending with one ſingle Conſonant; and then ſound them together with an (e) at the end, thereby making them long, according to the Table at the end of this Book of ſuch ſhort and long Syllables: And if the Youth of either Sex would divert themſelves with a Game at Crambo, or Repeating words of the ſame ſound, deſigning to fix them in their mind, in order to write True Engliſh; I ſuppoſe they would find their time a great deal better ſpent than at Cards or Dice. I preſs this poſing one another in the diſtinct ſound of the Vowels, eſpecially, becauſe they are ſo ready to be miſtaken, particularly at *London,* where to avoid a broad clowniſh Speaking, we are too apt to run into the contrary Extream of an affected way of B 5 ſpeaking perhaps too fine.

[10] CHAP. IV.

Of Double, or rather Two Beginning Conſonants.

THe beſt way to know what Conſonants will begin a Word, is to frame their ſound by trying them with an (e) or any other Vowel after them; and if they will fall into one ſingle diſtinct ſound, as *blee, bleed, bleſs,* then they may begin Words or Syllable, but if upon trial, they make two diſtinct ſounds, they can neither begin Word or Syllable.

There are (27) double, or rather (2) different Conſonants that uſually begin Syllables, *viz. ble, bre, che, cle, dre, fle, fre, gle, gre, kne, phe, ple, pre, ſca, ſhe, ski, ſle, ſme, ſne, ſpe, ſque, ſte, ſwe, the, tre,*

whe, wre: But becaufe the (*kn*) and (*wr*) cannot without much difficulty [11] be founded together. The laft of the two Confonants, which is next the Vowel, being generally founded; the other is (as it were) filent. [11]

Moft Words beginning with (*kn*) you may find in the fecond Chapter, the fifth Obfervation upon (k) page 5. And for fuch Words as begin with (*wr*) they are inferted in the third Table at the end under (wr).

Thefe Six are ending, as well as beginning Confonants, *viz. che,* and *ech; fhe,* and *efh; ske,* and *esk; fpe* and *efp; fte* and *eft; the* and *eth.*

I might add Six more, *viz. dwe, ghe, gne, pfe, rhe,* and *twe:* But becaufe they are feldom ufed, I fhall only name fuch Words as they ufually begin, dw, *dwarf, dwell, dwindle:* gh, *ghoft, ghaftly:* gn, *gnat, gnafh, gnaw:* pf, *pfalmift, pfalms:* rh, *rhenifh-wine, rhetorick, rheumatifm; rhythme* or *metre:* tw, *twang, twittle-twattle, twelve, twenty, twilight, twinkle, twinns, twift, twitch, two.*

Some add Bd, as in *Bdellium;* Cn, as in *Cnidus:* [12] Ct, as in *Ctefiphon:* Mn, *Mnafon:* Pn, *Pneumatical:* Pt, *Ptolemais, Ptolemy:* Zw, *Zwinglius.* But thefe being moft proper Names, derived from the Hebrew, or Greek, are fo very feldom met withal, and fo very hard (if not impoffible) to be framed into one found, I fhall give you no more trouble about them.

Onely take notice, that when you meet with words that begin with two different Confonants, which cannot be eafily founded together, the latter next the Vowel muft be founded, except (Rh) where (h) is filent, and the former founded in Pronunciation: But by no

means muſt be left out in Writing, whether they reſpect the derivation of the Word, as (Pſ) or the general uſe of the Engliſh Tongue, which moſt of them do, or to diſtinguiſh the different ſenſe of the ſame ſound, as *Write* with a Pen; *Rite,* a Ceremony; *Right* or Juſt; and *Wright* a Mans Name or Trade, as *Mill, Ship, Wheelwright.*

[13] Theſe 4 Double Conſonants change their Sound, *viz.*

1. Ch, in all Words of Hebrew or Greek derivation, whether in the beginning, middle or end, ſounds k, except *Cherubim, Rachel,* and *Tychicus,* Epheſ. 5. 21. and words compounded of *Arch,* as *Arch-Biſhop, Arch-Deacon;* but in *Arch-Angel* (ch) ſounds k.

Ch, in all other words, ſounds chee or (tſhee) as Cheeſe, Chick. But at the end of ſhort Syllables (t) is commonly inſerted, as *catch, fetch, notch, witch, dutch;* except, *much, rich, ſuch, which;* and when another Conſonant goes before (ch) as, *Bench, Branch, Birch, Lurch:* But in long Syllables (ch) ſounds eech, or eetſh, as *Beech, Breach.*

2. (Sc) ſounds hard like (*skee*) before a, o, u, as *ſcarf, ſcorn, ſcum:* but ſoft like (*ſee*) before e, i, y, as *Scepters, Sciſſers, Scythians,* except *Sceleton,* and *Sceptick.*

[14] 3. Th, hard, like *think;* Th, ſoft, like, *them.* See the Tables at the end under (th) of both ſounds hard and ſoft.

4. Tw, like (t) in Two; and like (twe) in *twig, twelve, twenty,* and all other words written with (tw).

Ph, ſounds (fee) at the beginning, and (ef) at the end; and is only written in Words derived from the Greek, as *Triumph*, *Prophane;* except in ſome Words where they are parted, as in *Clap-ham, Trap-ham, Pop-ham, Shep-herd, Vp-harſin,* Daniel 5. 25.

Sh, is parted in *Greſ-ham, Houſ-hold,* and in words Compounded of *diſ,* and *miſ,* when an (h) follows, as *diſhearten, diſhonour, diſhoneſt, miſ-hap.*

There are (12) treble, or rather 3 different Conſonants that begin Words.

1. *Chr,* in *Chriſt*, *Chriſtian.* 2. *Phl,* in *Phlegmatick, Phlebotomy.* 3. *Phr,* in *Phrenetick.* 4. *Sch,* in [15] *School, Scholar, Scheme.* 5. *Scr*, *Scribe,* [15] *Scrape.* 6. *Shr, Shriup, Shrink, Shread.* 7. *Sph, Sphear.* 8. *Spl, Spleen, Splenetick.* 9. *Spr, Sprig, Spread.* 10. *Str*, *Strauge*, *Strong, Straw.* 11. *Three, Threſh, Thruſh.* 12. *Thw, Thwack, Thwart.*

CHAP. V.

Of Two Conſonants which end Words.

1. Obſerve that the ſingle Conſonant is ſometimes doubled at the end of ſhort Words of one Syllable, as (bb) in *ſtabb, jobb,* to diſtinguiſh it from *Job* a mans Name; dd as add; ff, *chaff;* gg, as *egg;* ll, in *call;* (and in all Words of one Syllable without a Dipthong, (l) is always doubled) mm in *dramm, ſumm;* nn, in *Cann, Inn;* pp, in *flapp;* rr, in *err;* ſs, in *glaſs;* tt, in *matt.* And if an (s) be added, they make 3 ending Con[16]ſonants, but (c) or (k) are never [16]

doubled, but put together at the end of all ſhort Syllables, and with an (s) make the ſound of (x); But (x) is very ſeldom written, which muſt be carefully minded, ſee the 4th Table at the end under (x) *-ct* *-act* dg *-edg;* ft, *graft;* gm, *phlegm;* gn, in *benign, condign,* ſounded condine; ld, *ſcald; ſcold;* lf, *ſelf;* lk, *talk;* lm, *pſalm;* ln, *Lincoln,* (ſounded *Lincun*); lp, *help;* lt, *ſhalt;* lv, *ſalve;* mp, *camp;* nd, *bend, bind;* ng *hang;* nk, *bank;* nt, *mint, pint,* rb, *herb;* rd *hard;* rf *ſcarf;* rk, *bark;* rl, *ſnarle;* rm, *farm;* rn *warn;* rp, *carp;* rt *part;* rv, *carv;* ſm, *ſchiſm;* xl, *axle;* xt, *waxt.*

[17] CHAP. VI.

Of Three Conſonants which end words.

DTh, *width, breadth;* fth, *fifth;* lch, *belch, welch,*

abble,	*addle,*	*affle,*	*aggle,*
babble,	*ſwaddle,*	*ſnaffle,*	*ſtraggle;*

nch, *wench;* lct, *mulct;* lth, *filth;* mpl, *dimple;* mbl, *humble;* mpt, *tempt;* ncl, *uncle;* nct, *diſtinct;* ndl, *handle;* nkl, *ſprinkle;* nſt, *againſt;* nth, *ninth;* ngl, *mangle;* ndl *ſpindle;* pth, *depth;* rbl, *warble;* rch, *march;* arch, like (ark) in *monarch, patriarch;* rcl, *circle;* rdle, *girdle;* rgle, *gargle;* rkle, *ſparkle;* rnt, *burnt;* rrh, *myrrh;* rth, *hearth;* rſt, *curſt;* rſh, *harſh;* rtl, *turtle;* ſcle, *muſcle; askt;* ſpt, *graſpt;* ſtl, *wraſtle;* tch, *catch;* thm, *rythm;* xth, *ſixth;* zzle, *puzzle:* So
[18] (s) added to any [18] of the 2 Conſonants in the foregoing Chapter makes 3 ending Conſonants.

CHAP. VII. 1

Of Four Conſonants which end Words.

GHth, *heighth;* ngth, *length, ſtrength;* lcht, *belcht;* ldſt, *couldſt;* lfth, *twelfth;* ltch, *filtch;* ncht, *lancht;* ngſt, *amongſt;* nths, *labyrinths;* rcht, *marcht;* 5 rdſt, *heardſt;* or didſt hear; rmth, *warmth;* tcht, *watcht:* Alſo (s) added to ſeveral words of the foregoing Chapter, as *tempts, monarchs, crackls, dimpls, handls, wrangls, ſprinkls, mantls, appls, hearths, turtls, rythms:* and theſe with five Conſonants, *mightſt,* 10 *lengths.*

CHAP. VIII. [19]

Of Conſonants joyned by an Apoſtrophe, thus mark't.

IN words ending in ed, (e) is often left out and the 15 (d) joyned to the foregoing Syllable with an Apoſtrophe above between the two Conſonants, as remov'd for removed, *Balanc'd* for *Balanced;* where (c) keeps its uſual ſound, as if (e) or (i) were ſet after it: In ſome, (d) is turned into (t) after (k) as *ask't,* (f) as 20 *beref't,* (c) as *lac't,* where (c) ſounds (s); (x) as mix't (ch) as ſnatch't, (p) as thump't, after long (ſ) as hiſ't; ſh, as cruſh't, but not after d, g, dg, m, n, ns, r, t, v, nor after ſhort (s) for (z); as in *plead'd, ag'd, edg'd, maim'd, feign'd, cleans'd, alter'd, torment'd, lov'd,* 25 *abus'd;* nor after bl, cl, fl, gl, pl, as in *humbl'd, wrinkl'd, rifl'd, ſtruggl'd, coupl'd.*

Obſerve. That the Syllables (le) and (en) at the [20] end of words are not diſtinctly ſounded, but ſo ob-

ſcurely, as if together with the foregoing Syllable, they made but one ſound, *viz. Grumble,* as if written *Grumbl; Heaven,* as if writt'n *Heav'n* with an Apoſtrophe mark above the 2 Conſonants.

I have been the longer upon theſe beginning and ending Conſonants, becauſe when they are joyned to every Vowel, and Diphthong; they will ſhow the poſſibility of all Syllables; which being frequently practiſed, with the rules of dividing Syllables aright; is certainly the onely, plain, full, and exact method whereby any one can attain to the moſt perfect underſtanding, how to write true Engliſh.

[21]

CHAP. IX.

Of Spelling in General.

SPelling may be underſtood two ways (1.) either the true ſounding of each word of one Syllable, according to the Vowels or Diphthongs.

2. Or the dividing of words aright into diſtinct Syllables. Be ſure to take notice: That, for the moſt part Syllables are ſhort; unleſs an (e) be added in the end; or a Diphthong in the middle, or where they are excepted in the final Tables; Accuſtom your ſelves therefore frequently to ſound, and write ſhort, and long ſyllables, with a ſingle Conſonant without an (e) And alſo with an (e) at the end, as, *bat, bate,* as in the 5th Table. Remembring always that the ſhort ſound of (k) is always made with a, (c) joyned before [22] the (k) as *back, bake.* And you muſt be very [22] perfect in them; which will be of double advantage (1.) to

help you to the true ſound of the vowels; and (2.) That you may write them down true at the firſt ſounding. Though this be very eaſy, I hope you will not deſpiſe the benefit thereby.

A Diphthong is two Vowels ſounded together, of which more hereafter.

Now to know how many Syllables are in a word, Obſerve, This General Rule, Mark how many Vowels are in a Word, So many Syllables; as in *ſtrength, ti-ed, e-ſpi-ed, ſub-miſ-ſi-on, re-ge-ne-ra-ti-on.*

And if it be a long word or proper Name, you will preſently read the word at firſt ſight; as *Ma-ha-la-le-el, Mahalaleel.*

And to write Engliſh any thing tolerably well, the diſtinct ſound of each Syllable is moſt carefully to be attended. Therefore you muſt be ſure to repeat every long word ſyllabically in your mind (that is) ſyllable by ſyllable, before you write [23] it down; [23] thus, *Op-por-tu-ni-ty, Re-con-ci-li-a-ti-on,* pauſing or making a little ſtop, at every Syllable, which (ſeeming) ſmall Conſideration you will find (by experience) very apt to prevent many a foul miſtake and groſs abſurdity.

This general Rule of ſo many Vowels; So many ſyllables, holds true, except in four caſes.

1. If there be a Diphthong, as, *may, your,* then you have two vowels in one ſyllable. 2. When there is (e) at the end of a word or any ſilent Vowel, as (i) in *chief,* (o) in *people.* 3. Words ending in (es) have commonly more then one vowel in a ſyllable, as *James, Medes, makes, names, takes, rakes, ſtakes,*

trades, writes. 4. (u) alwayes followes (q) with another vowel as, *quaff, quick,* and ſometimes after (g) as in *Gualter, language, intrigue, league, Synagogue, Prologue, plague, rogue, vogue.* Otherwiſe more then one vowel are never found in one ſyllable, unleſs you'l [24] ſay words ending in (ble) or (en) are [24] but one ſyllable, becauſe they are commonly founded together; as *Bibl', Humbl', Heav'n, ev'n.*

CHAP. X.

Of the true Diviſion of Syllables,

FOr dividing words into diſtinct ſyllables, you muſt be ſure to keep in Memory theſe four ſtanding Rules.

The Firſt Foundation Rule of dividing ſyllables (never to be forgotten) is this, *viz.* That a Conſonant between two vowels muſt be put to the latter vowel, as, *Si-mon Pe-ter.*

1. Except, (x) which is alwayes put to the foregoing vowel, and (w) when it is put for (u) vowel as *Stew-ard, Pow-er,* but not in others where tis not put for (u) but remains a Conſonant as *fro-ward, re-ward.*

[25] 2. Except in Compound Words, where the Word, *Compounding;* and the Word, *Compounded,* muſt diſtinctly keep their own Letters; as *In-a-bi-li-ty, un-e-ven, Sub-urbs.*

Rule 2. Such Conſonants as begin Words, will begin any Syllable in a word; which you muſt try, by putting an (e) to them; (as before, Chap. 4). So that if more than one Conſonant come between (2)

Vowels, ſo many may be joyned to the Latter as will begin Words; the reſt to the former as *re-ſtore, con-ſtrain, Beth-ſaida.*

This Rule is to be underſtood onely of Simple Words, or when the Word *Compounding* ends with a Vowel, as *Re-fe-rence:* Not,

1. When it ends with a Conſonant, as, *diſ-honour, diſ-location, miſ-take.*

2. Nor is it to be underſtood of ſuch Words as have the endings (ly) and (neſs) joined to them, as *Righteouſ-ly, Righteouſ-neß.* C

3. In Compounds of Derivatives the Syllables of [26] the Primitives, ſhould not be divided, as, *Glaſs-caſe, Paſs-over, Houſ-hold, Shep-herd.*

4. The Endings, *ed, eſt, eth, edſt, ance, ing, er;* and when joyned to whole Words, take not to themſelves the foregoing Syllable, as, *deliver, deliver-ed, deliver-eſt, deliver-eth, deliver-edſt, deliver-ance, deliver-ing, deliver-er.*

But if we conſider the end of Writing, (which is to Expreſs our thoughts, and the Picture of Words moſt clearly) which ſhould be a Rule to guide us; The Syllables ought to be divided in Writing, as in Speaking, as, *neg-lect, ig-no-rance, faſ-ter;* though *gl, gn,* and *ſt,* will begin Words. One would think that a known, plain Sound, ſhould prevail more than an harſh inveterate Cuſtom.

Rule 3. Such Conſonants as cannot begin a Word, cannot begin a Syllable in a word, as in *for-get-ful-neſs; ſel-dom, trum-pet;* becauſe *rg, lf, ln, ld, mp,* will not begin words, there[27]fore they muſt be parted, [27]

putting the firſt Conſonant, to the foregoing Vowel; and the latter, to the following Vowel. Wherein take notice, that any two of the ſame Conſonants muſt be parted.

Rule 4. If two Vowels come together, both fully ſounded, they muſt be parted, as in *tri-al, re-enter, mutu-al, tri-umph;* and in moſt Proper Names. For the true way to diſtinguiſh Syllables, is to ſtop or ſtay at the Sound of the Vowels; except there be a Diphthong in the middle, or an (*es*) at the end; nay, thoſe are diſtinctly ſounded in Proper Names, except, *Saul, Paul, Tyre, Bede, Rome, Mede.*

Theſe Rules Carefully obſerved, will teach you the right diviſion of Syllables with eaſe and certainty.

Thus much by way of Introduction: But my main Deſign ſhall be diſtinctly Compriſed in ſeveral Obſervations, Rules and Directions, under theſe three general
C 2 Heads, *viz.* Vowels, Diphthongs, and Conſonants.

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[28]

The Second Part.

CHAP. I.

Of the Vowels.

THe greateſt difficulty is in the right Pronunciation of the Vowels, they being ſo varioufly and intricately ſounded.

SECTION 1. *Of the Vowel* (a).

(A) hath a threefold Sound, ſhort, long, and broad.

To know when (a) ſounds ſhort, Obſerve theſe 1
Rules:

1. When a Single Conſonant ends a Syllable, as, *bat, can, far.*

2. When two of the ſame or parting Conſonants 5
meet in a Word; the firſt ſingle (a) is generally ſhort, as *batter, bladder.*

3. When the ſingle Conſonant ſounds double, the [29]
(a) before ſounds ſhort, as *baniſh, dragon, habit, ſalad:* ſee the ſixth Table. 10

4. When two Conſonants end a Word, as *blaſt, part:* but (e) final ſhould be added to *paſte* and *waſte,* to diſtinguiſh them from time *paſt;* and *paſte* or *dough:* and thou *waſt* or *wert;* and to *waſte* or *conſume;* beſides *waiſt,* ones middle. 15

2. (A) ſounds long, ſmall and ſlender; (1.) in Words of one Syllable, with (e) at the end, as *make, fate;* (2.) At the end of Syllables in words of more then one Syllable, *A-bra-ham, Ba-ker, Cra-dle.*

3. (A) ſounds broad like (*au*) (1.) before (r) as in 20
war, ward, warm, wart; and ſuch ſhort ſyllables; but not in *care, dare, mare,* and other long Syllables: (2.) (a) ſounds broad in *was, waſh, watch, water, wrath:* But (3.) moſt commonly (a) ſounds broad before (l) as *ſcald, all, ſalt,* except in ſuch Words where 25
the (ll) is parted, as *tallow, hallow;* and when (e) C 3
[30] final is added to the ſingle (l) as *male, tale, bale.* [30]

Obſerve, 1. That (a) ſounds like ſhort (e) in *ſcarce.*

2. (a) ends no Engliſh word, except thoſe ſix 30
under the Diphthong (ea).

SECT. 2. *Of the Vowel* (e).

The ſound of (e) is twofold: 1. ſhort and clear, as in *let, beſt:* 2. long, like (ee) in *be, even, ſincere, mere, here, mete*, where (e) at the end makes the foregoing (e) long; but this is very ſeldom in Words of one Syllable. For moſt commonly the ſound of long (e) is ſupplied with a Diphthong, either (ee) as in *need;* (ie) as in *brief;* (ea) as in *read:* ſee the ſeveral Tables.

But (e) in *crone, dirge, Epitome;* and (e) at the end of Proper Names make another diſtinct Syllable, as *Jeſſe;* except *Rome, Tyre,* &c.

1. Obſerve, That *hee, mee, ſhee, thee, wee, yee,* [31] (being Perſons) are [31] moſt properly written with (ee). Though Cuſtom prevails above Reaſon, in Printing, as well as Writing in this Caſe: and why (e) ſhould be left out after (n) in the Word *Onely,* by the latter Prints, ſeems unreaſonable.

2. Obſerve likewiſe, That (e) is ſounded at the end of many Words. When,

1. Sometimes they are written with (ea) as in *Sea;* and the other (5) under (ea).

2. Sometimes with (ie) as *Buſie, Mercie.*

3. Sometimes with (ey) as *Abbey, Alley, Attourney, Barley, Cauſey, Chimney, Curſey, Comfrey, Galley, Hackney, Honey, Kerſey, Kidney, Journey, Linſey-Woolſey, Lamprey, Medley, Money, Monkey, Motley, Palfrey, Parley, Turkey, Valley, Volley.* But,

4. And moſt commonly with (y) alone, as *Army, Charity.*

3. Obſerve, That (e) ſounds (a) long in *there, were, where.*

5. Obſerve, That (e) after (r) is [32] ſometimes 1 C4[32]
ſounded (*ur*) as if written before it; as in *Acre, concentre, fibre*, *lucre*, *maſſacre, maugre, meagre, nitre, opiniaſtre, philtre;* as if *acur, fibur*, &c. which is the French way of Writing. So ſome write, *augre, ſepulchre, ſowre*, for *auger, ſepulcher, ſower.* 5

SECT. 3. *Of the Vowel* (i).

The (i) hath a threefold ſound. (1.) Long, as in *mild, find, ſign;* but moſt commonly the ſound of (*ite*) in words of one Syllable, is written (*ight*) as 10 *bright, blight, dight, fight, flight, fright, light*, *knight, night, might, plight, right, ſight, ſlight, ſpright, wight; Mill* or *Ship-wright;* Except *bite, cite* or ſummon; *kite, ſmite, ſnite, quite; ſpite; rite,* a Ceremony; and to *write* with a Pen; and *mite*, the ſmalleſt 15 Coin: And Words of more than one Syllable, of the like ſound, are written with (ite) as *infinite, requiſite:* But words written with (ire) are ſounded (iur) as, *Acquire, aſpire,* [33] *deſire, Eſquire, fire, hire, mire,* [33] *expire, quagmire, ſire, ſpire, ſquire, tire, wire,* ſo 20 *Tyre,* a City: (2.) (i) ſounds ſhort in *bib, did, fib, gig, him, lin, pip, rib, miſs, nib, thing, fit, win:* And (3.) (i) is obſcure, like (u) ſhort before (r) as in *Bird, birch, dirt, firſt, ſhirt, thirteen*, &c. but *fieldberd;* Except *bur, blur, cur, mur*, and *fur-gown*, but 25 *fir-tree.*

So words Compounded with *circum* (about) as *circumſtance, circumference;* and ſo *circuit, circle:* ſee the Table under (ir). But words compounded with (ir) for *in*, have their proper ſound of (i) ſhort, as *irrational,* 30

irreſiſtible: And likewiſe (i) ſounds (u) ſhort in *Goſſip:* But (i) in *Sirrah,* ſounds (a) ſhort. Obſerve. Beſides,

1. That (i) before (er) ſounds (*yur*) as *Carrier, Collier.*

2. (i) before (on) ſounds (*yun*) as *Communion;* ſo *Poniard,* as *Punyard.*

3. (i) after (ſt) ſounds (ye) as *Celeſtial, Fuſtian, Chriſtian, Queſtion.* But *ſe, ce, ſci, ci, ſi,* and *ti* before
C5 [34] a Vowel, ſound like (*ſhe*) or (*zhe*), as [34] *Nauſeate, Ocean, Conſcience;* except (Science) *Ancient, Tranſient, Petition.*

Moreover, you muſt be ſure never to write (i) at the end of any Engliſh word; except you write (e) after it; as in Subſtantives, *a Tie, a Crie;* and ſo they are eaſily made Plural, as *Ties, Cries:* And (y) for (ie) in Adjectives, as *pretty, hearty, wealthy,* &c. And the Syllable (ly) ſounding (lee) making Adverbs of Quality; when joyned to a Simple, or Primitive word, as *lovely, duly, truly:* But in Verbs, as to *try, cry,* &c. and in all Words of one Syllable, except Diphthongs, as *may, they;* (y) ſounds (i) long as *my, thy, ſhy, fly, dry, fry, ply, ry, ſty, ſpy, why.*

You muſt take notice, that (ie) is very ſeldom written at the end of words, except after (ſ) or (f), as *Craſie, Extaſie, Gipſie, Quinſie, Crucifie, Dignifie, Mortifie, Mundifie;* and (y) is turned into (ie) if (s) follows, as *Eies, Armies.* And for diſtinction ſake, we write *dye* Cloth, and to *die* or depart this Life. [35] To *lye* or [35] feign, from *lie* down. To *buy* with Money, *by* the *bye;* and the *buoy* of an Anchor.

Furthermore, Obſerve, that if any ending, except (*ing*) be added to (y) 'tis turned into (i), as *trial, tried,* but *trying;* becauſe two (i's) muſt not be written one after another, except the one be an (j) Conſonant with a turn'd *tail,* as *jig, jingle,* &c.

Laſtly, (i) ſounds (ee) in *Magazine.*

SECT. 4. *Of the Vowel* (o).

The ſound of (o) is threefold, long; And that,

1. When it ends a Syllable, as, *go, no, ſo, wo, no-tary;* unleſs when the ſound of the following Conſonant is doubled, as in *body, codicil, notable, money, honey,* &c. ſee the Table of doubling the ſingle Conſonant in Words of two Syllables, and the general Rule of doubling the ſingle Conſonant after the third Vowel from the laſt, as (*natural*) in Words [36] of three Syllables, or more.

2. When (e) or (w) is put to the end, as *Toe, Bone, know.*

3. When (a) is inſerted, as, *broach, Coach:* ſee the Diphthong (oa).

4. O, is commonly long before (ld) as *bold,* (lt) as *bolt,* (lſt) as *bolſter,* (rm) as *form;* Except *worm;* (rn) as *ſcorn, torn, horn, corn;* (rt) as *conſort, retort;* except *comfort;* (ſt) as *froſt,* and in far *off;* but (*of*) with a ſingle (f) ſounds (ov).

5. The lengthning of the ſound of (o) is expreſt in writing by (a) before (l) as *Alderman, almoſt, already, alſo, always,* &c. and ſometimes by (au) or (aw): ſee the Table at the end. Likewiſe by *aught* or

ought, as *bought*, *caught*, *fought*, *haughty*, *naught*, *nought*, *ought*, *taught*, *ſlaughter*, *wrought*.

2. O, ſounds ſhort in *bob*, *hod*, *top*, *not*, &c.

3. O, is obſcure, like (oo) or ſhort (u): And that, 1. before (m) as, *come*, *kingdom*, *pomel*, *company*, *ſome*. (2.) before (n), as *London*, *conduit*, *beyond*. [37] (3.) before [37] (l) as *colour*, *colander*. (4.) before (p) as *bishop;* but not in words of one ſyllable, as *ſhop*, *ſlop*. (5.) before (th) as *Brother*, *Mother*, *ſmother*, *doth*. (6.) before (ve) as *above*, *dove*, *love*, *move;* ſo in *plover*, *ſhovel*, *lover*. (7.) after (w) as *woman;* (but ſounds (i) in *women*,) *world*, *worſhip*, *ſword*, &c. except (o) long in, *wo*, *wore*, *awoke*. (o) is obſcure, like (oo) in *force*, *afford*, *ghoſt*, *moſt;* in *poſt*, *roſt*, *effort*, *porch*, *ſport;* in *pur-ſup*, *tranſport:* and in *Rome*, *do*, *ſhoe*, *hord*, *muſhrom*, *undo*, *to*, *who*, *two*.

Obſerve, that (o) without an (e) ends no Engliſh word; except *do*, *undo*, *go*, *ho*, *lo*, *no*, *ſo;* alſo *whoſo*, *to*, *unto*, *two*, *too*, *who*, *wo*, *mo* for *more*, and *Cuckoo*, which ſome write *Cuckow*.

Moreover, take notice, that (w) ſilent, is moſt commonly added at the end of words, ſounding (o) long, as *bow*, *low*, *ſnow*, *crow*, *ow*, *own*, *billows*, *fellows*, *gallows;* except *Doe* and *Buck; Croe* of Iron; *Roe-buck; Toe: Sloe*, a ſmall black ſowr Plum.

[38] O, ſounds (u) ſhort, or obſcure before (r) though it be written after the (r) in *Apron*, *Citron*, *Iron*, *Saffron;* as if written *Apurn*, &c.

But (o) keeps its ſound in *dole*, *pole*, *hole*, *mole*, *ſtole;* (e) final lengthning it.

SECT. 5. *Of the Vowel* (u).

The ſound of (u) is twofold; long and ſhort.

(u) Long, and that (1.) when it ends a Syllable in words of more than one Syllable, as, *cu-ri-ous*, *du-rable;* except the ſound of the following Conſonant is doubled; as in *Bury*, *Buried;* ſo *Canterbury*, *Salisbury*, *Tewkſbury*, *Shaftſbury:* ſee the Table of doubling the ſingle Conſonant in words of two Syllables, and the general Rule of Pronunciation, *viz.* That the ſingle Conſonant after the third Vowel from the laſt, (not reckoning (e) final) ſhould be doubled in pronouncing the Word, as *contributed*, *diſtributed.* (2.) When an (e) is ſet after the end, as, *Cube*, [39] *Mule*, *Rude;* [39] It draws the foregoing (u) long; and in *muſe*, *abuſe*, *refuſe*, *excuſe;* which ſhould be written with a ſhort (s), ſounding (z), becauſe they are Verbs, to diſtinguiſh them from Nouns, which are written alike, but of different Signification, which ſhould be thus diſtinguiſhed with long (ſ), *abuſe*, *refuſe*, *excuſe:* ſee the Table at the end under Subſtantives and Verbs of the like ſort.

Obſerve, that (u) ends no Engliſh word without (e): Cuſtom has prevailed; though it be ſilent, and ſo inſignificant; It muſt be written, as *true*, *virtue*, &c. Except, *thou*, *you*, *adieu*, *lieu.*

Obſerve, that (u) is ſounded before (r) though it be written after it in *conſtrue*, *miſconſtrue;* as if written *conſtur*, and *miſconſtur.*

U, ſounds (i) ſhort in *buſie*, *buſineſs;* as if written *bizzy*, *bizneß.*

Now one of the greateſt Difficulties which the Engliſh Scholar, can meet with, is, how to Expreſs [40] the ſound of (ur) at the end of words [40] in Writing, when it is ſo varioufly written; and ſo alike ſounded; as, *ar, er, ir, yr, or, our* and *ure;* all ſeven ſounded ſhort, as (*ur*).

All that can be done in this Caſe, is, when you have Conſulted the Final Tables of this Book, to take particular Notice how you find this ſound of (*ur*) ſeverally expreſſed in the latter and moſt refined Prints and Authentick Manuſcripts; and write them down as you find them; For (indeed) we have generally ſuch treacherous Memories, that unleſs we write down our Miſtakes as we find them Corrected in our Reading, we ſhall preſently forget them: Therefore I would adviſe ſuch as ſtrive to write Engliſh exactly (if they can ſpare time) to keep a kind of ſmall Blank Paper-Book, to write down ſuch difficult Words as they commonly meet with in their Reading; and place them under ſuch like Heads as I have done in my Tables, at the end of this Book. And frequently have recourſe [41] to them in ſuch Caſes, [41] eſpecially as this before us, of the various writing of this ſound of (*ur*) always Remembring, the moſt difficult Attainments have the greateſt Commendations. But,

1. For (*ar*); Thoſe words which are derived from the Latin in (*aris*) are written (*ar*) at the end, though they ſound (*ur*), as *Auricular*, *Cubicular*, *Scholar*, *Vulgar*, &c. ſo *Cuſtard*, *Muſtard*, *Buſtard.*

2. (*er*) Muſt be written in Engliſh words, of more than one Syllable, and Latin derivatives, which are

written originally in (*er*) as, *Adder, prefer, ſlender.* 1
So all Subſtantives-Perſonal, that are derived of Verbs, or Adjectives of the Comparative degree, as, *hearer, ſpeaker, ſweeter, ſowrer;* but *pillar, vinegar, medlar* and *pedlar*, are written with (*er*) or (*ar*): Now this 5
can hardly be avoided, by reaſon of the tremulous ſound of the Letter (r); as, what difference is there in the ſound of (*per*) in *pertain?* and (*pur*) in *purpoſe,* as they are commonly ſounded?

3. For (*or*) or (*our*) at the end: Thoſe words which 10 [42]
are derived from the Latin, eſpecially in the Nominative Caſe, in (or), though in Engliſh they are ſounded (ur), yet they are written (*or*) or (*our*) which you pleaſe, but never (*ur*).

4. (*ir*) Sounding (*ur*): ſee the third Section of the 15
foregoing Chapter, under the Vowel (i): But when (*yr*) is written at the end for the ſound of (*ur*) they are Greek Words, as *Martyr, Satyr;* and alſo *Syrup.*

5. Theſe Words which are derived from the Supines, are written with (*ure*), but ſound (*ur*) ſhort: ſee the 20
Table: ſo *figure, future, injure, pleaſure, mixture;* and *feature, furniture, indenture, leaſure* or *leiſure; ordure, treaſure:* but *murmur* and *occur* without (e).

The reſt in (ure) are ſounded as if two Syllables, 25
as *eu-er;* ſo *adjure, aſſure, cure, lure, obſcure, preſſure, quadrature, overture, ſtature, texture, verdure, endure, enure.*

And thoſe written (ire) are [43] ſounded (*i-ur*) as [43]
if two Syllables, as *fire, entire:* ſee the Vowel (i) in 30
the former Chapter.

But *Premunire* hath four Syllables; and *ſhire*, *caſhire;* are ſounded *ſheer, caſheer.*

For the reſt, as Words of one Syllable; except (*her*) and in the beginning of Words of more than one Syllable, they are written (*ur*) as, *Bur, Blur, Cur,* &c. ſo *burn, turn,* &c.

Theſe laſt Obſervations, I muſt confeſs, are of uſe onely to ſuch as have ſome underſtanding at leaſt in the *Accidence* or *Grammar:* yet I was not willing to omit them, ſuppoſing this Book may be of no ſmall uſe to Young and *raw* Grammarians, eſpecially in great Free-Schools, where the frequent falſe Engliſh diſturbs the Maſter, and puzzles the Lad as much as the falſe Latin. How much eaſe it may give to both, I refer to the Maſter's Judgment: Beſides, thoſe that have any ſmatterings of Latin left, ſo much as to diſtinguiſh a Noun from a Verb; and a Preterperfect [44] tenſe [44] from a Supine, may yet recover ſome benefit by their almoſt loſt Latin.

A ſecond difficulty you will meet with frequently, is, when to write *tion,* with a (t); and when to write *ſion* with an (ſ) at the end of ſeveral words, they both ſounding alike. Now moſt of theſe being Latin Verbals, come from the Supine, which if it ends in *tum,* as *deſcriptum,* then we write it in Engliſh, *deſcription;* But if it ends in *ſum,* then we write *ſion,* with an (ſ) as *manſion,* from *manſu:* ſo *deriſion* from *deriſu; proviſion* from *proviſu; inheſion* from *inheſu; inciſion* from *inciſu.* All the Clue I can give for this Labyrinth, is in general to tell you, That moſt Words of that ſound, are written with (*tion*): And for

thoſe written (*ſion*) with an (ſ), I refer you to the Table of ſuch at the end.

A third and laſt difficulty, which cannot well be overcome, without the help of the Latin, is, when to write (*able*) and when to write (*ible*) at the end of words of more than two Syllables.

Here you muſt obſerve, that Latin derivatives from [45] the Supines of the firſt Conjugation, as, *deplorable, execrable;* and Engliſh Compounds, as *remarkable;* and ſuch as are partly Latin, as *diſcernable, favourable, equitable,* end in (able): But thoſe which are derived from other Conjugations, end in (ible) as *docible, legible, audible, poſſible,* &c. Now he, who doth not underſtand Latin, muſt the more diligently obſerve, and write down Alphabetically in a Book by it ſelf, ſuch Errors as he finds Corrected in our beſt approved Engliſh Authors, under ſuch like Heads as mine, in the Tables at the end of this Book.

CHAP. II.

Of Proper Diphthongs.

A Diphthong is the ſound of two Vowels, together in the ſame Syllable. Any two Vowels therefore [46] that will make a perfect ſound, do conſtitute a [46] Proper Diphthong; but when one of the Vowels is but little ſounded, 'tis called an improper Diphthong.

The Proper Diphthongs in Engliſh are theſe Seven, viz. (ai) in *fair;* (au) in *laud;* (ee) in *bleed;* (eu) in *eunuch;* (oi) in *void;* (oo) in *food;* and (ou) in *houſe.*

The Improper Diphthongs are ſaid to be Twelve, (aa) in *Iſaac;* (ea) in *pleaſe;* (eo) in *people;* (ey) in

they; (ie) in *field;* (oa) in *boat;* (oe) in *toe;* (ua) in *guardian;* (ui) in *build;* (uo) in *quoth;* (ue) in *guerdon;* and (ei) in *their.*

There are two other Improper Diphthongs in Latin, viz. (a) and (e) joined together thus (æ) and (œ) which is an (e) joined to the *right* ſide of the (o) thus (œ); But they are written with ſingle (e) in Engliſh, as *Female, Tragedy.*

Some alſo reckon ten Triphthongs, as, (eau) in *beauty;* (ieu) in *lieu;* (uai) in *acquaintance;* (uee) in [47] *Queen;* [47] (uea) in *ſqueak;* (uoi) in *quoit;* (aw) in *Bawd;* (ew) in *flew;* (ow) in *throw;* (uoy) in *buoy.* And the Quadriphthong (iew) in *view.*

SECT. 1. *Of the Proper Diphthongs* (ai) and (ay).

Obſerve 1. That as (ai) ends no Engliſh word; ſo (ay) onely ends a Word, as *clay, dray, fray.*

2. (ai) is ſtrongly or fully ſounded in *brain, frail;* but otherwiſe more gently, (1.) like (a) in cane; (2.) like (ay) at the end, as *day, ſay,* &c. (3.) (ai) ſounds more ſoft; in *affair, air-y, debonair, deſpair, fair-y, hair, repair, ſtair.* The reſt of like ſound, ſhould be written with *are,* as *dare, fare, hare, pare, ſhare, ſtare, &c.*

3. Obſerve; that though the Diphthong, (ai) muſt be written in the following words, yet they are ſounded, like (e) or (i) ſhort; as *again-ſt, Captain, Chamberlain, Chaplain, Certain, Curtain, Fountain, Mountain,* [48] and the former (ai) in [48] *maintain, plaited, villain, wainſcot,* but *ſuddain, marvail,* and *travail,* are written of late (and perhaps as well), *ſudden, travel, marvel.*

4. Obſerve that (ai) is parted as moſt Diphthongs are, in proper Names, as *Jair, Laiſh,* and Adjectives derived from Subſtantives-Proper, as *Moſa-ick;* and when (m) follows the (i) as *Rephaim, Naim:* otherwiſe (i) though it muſt be written, yet 'tis wholly ſwallowed up in the ſound of (a) even in Proper Names, as *Benaiah, Jeremiah,* &c.

SECT. 2. *Of the Proper Diphthongs,* (au) *and* (aw).

1. Obſerve to write (*aw*) as *claw, paw,* at the end of a word; by no means (au); becauſe neither a, o, i, nor u, (without an e) are written at the end of any Engliſh word.

2. But Obſerve to write (au) at the beginning and in the middle of words, as *audience, laud,* &c.

3. Some Words are written with *au,* or *aw,* as the Writer will, as, *baul, daub, pauſe.* Some with (*au*), or ſingle (a), as, *ſcall, defalk; enhanſe, hant, dant, mander, jant;* and perhaps better with a ſingle (a), before (l) and (n): But when to write *a, au, aw,* conſult the Tables at the end of this Book. [49]

4. Obſerve, that (e) is altogether needleſs after (aw), at the end of a word, therefore may be better omitted.

5. (Au) is parted in Proper Names, as, *Archela-us, Emma-us.*

SECT. 3. *Of the Proper Diphthong* (ee).

1. Obſerve, That moſt Words of one Syllable, written or printed with ſingle (e), have the long ſound of this double (ee), and indeed ſhould be written with

(ee) eſpecially Perſons, as, *hee, ſhee, mee;* ſo *tree, flee,* &c. ſee the Vowel (e).

2. This Diphthong is parted in Compound Words, as, *Pre-eminence,* [50] *Re-enter:* As alſo in Proper Names, as *Be-erſheba, Bezale-el.*

SECT. 4. *Of the Proper Diphthongs* (eu) *and* (ew).

1. Obſerve, That (eu) is written at the beginning of very few words, as *Euchariſt, Eulogy, Eunuch;* and ſuch Greek Words, and in Proper Names, as *Eunice, Euphrates, Euſebius,* &c.

2. Neither is (eu) written in the middle of many words; except *grandeur, feud, neuter, pleuriſie, pneumatical, rheubarb, rheumatiſm;* and other Greek Words.

3. (eu) never ends a Word in Engliſh, except *adieu* and *lieu.*

4. The ſound (eu) or (u) long at the end of words, is written with (ew) or (ue): ſee the Table at the end; and ſounds (iw). But

5. (u) long, is written generally in the beginning and middle of words, as *u-nity, fu-neral, diminution,* &c.

[51] 6. (eu) is parted in ſome Compound Words, as, *Re-union, Re-unite;* and in Proper Names, as *Bartime-us, Zache-us.*

SECT. 5. *Of the Proper Diphthongs* (oi) *and* (oy).

Though ſome make a diſtinction in the ſound of (oi) and (oy), as if the latter were generally ſounded broader; yet the difference being ſo very little, that I conſider them but as one diſtinct Diphthong.

Obſerve, 1. That (oi) is never written at the end of any Engliſh word, but (oy) as *boy, coy, joy, purvoyer.*

2. (oi) ſounds (i) long, in *anoint, boil, jointure, moil, moiſt, oil, ointment, point, poiſon, toil, coin.*

3. Both Vowels are ſounded in *Rejoice, hoiſe; froize,* or *froiſe; avoid, voice, quoit, moiety, coif.*

4. This Diphthong is parted, in *do-ing, go-ing, ſto-ick, co-ition, co-incident; hero-ick;* and in Proper Names, as, [52] *Lo-is, To-i, Zebo-im;* But not in others, as *Jehoiada, Troy;* where the Diphthong (oi) and (oy) keep their full diſtinct ſound. D 2 [52]

SECT. 6. *Of the Proper Diphthong* (oo)

Obſerve, 1. That (oo) is never written in the beginning or end of a Syllable, except *too* and *Cuckoo;* which is commonly written *Cuckow.*

2. (oo) ſounds like (u) ſhort, in *food, flood, good, hood, foot, ſtood, wood, wool.*

3. (oo) is fully ſounded in *Broom, Chooſe.*

4. This Diphthong is parted in Compound Words, as, in *Co-operate, Co-ordinate;* and in Proper Names, as in *Bo-oz, Co-oz.*

5. The ſingle (o) ſometimes has the ſound of (oo), as *womb, move*: ſee the Vowel (o).

SECT. 7. *Of the Proper Diphthong* (ou) *or* (ow). [53]

1. Obſerve, That (ou) muſt never be written at the end of any Engliſh word, except *thou* and *you;* but (ow) muſt be written at the end always for (ou).

2. (ou) and (ow) keep their full ſound, in *boul, coulter, flout, gout, grout, houſe*, *moulter*, *poultice*, *poultry, pout*, *our*, *out, rout; ſhoulder, ſhout, ſtout: Mould*, or Type, in which things are Caſt; diſtinct from *Mold,* or Earth, that is brittle, or eaſie to crumble: ſo *bow, how, now,* &c. ſee the Table at the end.

3. (ou) ſounds (u) ſhort; (1.) In Words of more than one Syllable, ending in (our), as *errour*, *ſavour*, *humour,* &c. except *devour.* (2.) In words of more than one Syllable, ending in (ous), as *gracious*, *precious;* But words of one Syllable are written with (ſs), as *bruſs, truſs;* except *thus* and *us.* (3.) (ou) ſounds
D3 [54] like (u) ſharp, in *bloud*, *floud*, *adjourn,* [54] *attourney, gournet*, *courteous*, *courteſie*, *journey*, *journal*, *ougly, ſcourge*, *ſojourn, touch*, *young*, as if (o) were wholly ſilent: And in *double*, *douzen*, *courage*, *couſin*, *couple*, *flouriſh*, *nouriſh, trouble;* as if the following Conſonant were doubled.

4. (ou) ſounds (oo) in *could*, *ſhould*, *would.*

5. (ou) ſounds (u) long or (eu) in *you, your*, *youth.*

6. (ou) ſounds broad like (oa) in *courſe*, *diſcourſe, fourth;* like (o) long in *four;* as if written *fore.*

7. (ou) ſounds (o) ſhort in *forty,* as if the (u) were ſilent; and if it were written without (u), perhaps it were better. For we ſhould omit as much as conveniently we may, all ſuperfluous Letters, eſpecially where the derivation is not much impaired.

8. The Diphthong (ow) ſounds (oo), or (u) obſcure at the end of Words of two Syllables, as *arrow,*

pillow, *widow*, &c. or (w) ſilent is added to words ending in (o), as is before obſerved under the Vowel (o).

9. (ow) ſounds like (o) long in *bow*, *blow*, *row*, [55] *flow*, *glow*, *grow*, *know*, *low*, *mow*, *ſow*, *ſtow*, *ſhow*.

10. The ſound of (ou) is ſometimes expreſt by (o) long, before (l), as before under the Vowel (o), and ſometimes with double (ll), as *droll*, *knoll*, *joll*, *poll*, *roll*, *ſcroll*, *con-troll;* better than the common way, *con-troul*, *jole*, &c. but *ſoul* and *ſouldier*.

11. Sometimes (gh) is added to (ou) to lengthen the ſound, or make it broader, as *dough*, *bought*, *brought*, *fought*, *nought*, *ſought*, *thought*, *wrought;* ſounding (o) long; But *bough*, *drought*, *doughty*, *plough*, *ſlough*, have the full ſound of the Diphthong (ou).

12. Theſe following are written with (ough) and ſounded (*off*), as *cough*, *trough:* And likewiſe theſe are written with (ough), but ſounded (*uff*), as *enough*, *rough*, (not ſmooth) *tough*.

13. Obſerve, That theſe Words, *bounce*, *bouſe*, *clown*, *drowſie*, *loud*, *louſe*, *renoun*, *rouz*, *ſouſe*, *touz*, are [56] written with (ou) or (ow), at the Writers D4 [56] pleaſure.

CHAP. III.

Of Improper Diphthongs.

SECT. 1. *Of the Diphthong* (ea).

Obſerve.

1. THat this Diphthong ſounds (e) drawn out long, in *bead*, *beam*, *cheap*, *cheat*, &c. ſee the Table at the end under (ea) for (e) long.

2. (ea) for (ee); ſee the Table under (ee).

3. (ea) for (e) ſhort; ſee the Table at the end.

4. (ea) for (a) long, in *bear*, *ſwear*, *tear*, *wear*.

5. (ea) for (a) ſhort, in *Hearken*, *hearth*, *heart;* and its Compounds, as *hearty*, *diſhearten*, *heartily*, *heartleſs*.

6. This Diphthong is parted in *aere-al*, *be-atitude*, [57] *cre-ate;* and its [57] compounds, *cre-ation*, *recre-ation*, *re-ality*, *the-atre*, *gene-alogy*, *oce-an*, *page-ant*, *ſerge-ant*, *venge-ance*: And in all Proper Names, (ea) is parted, as *Gibe-ah*, *Ceſa-rea*, *Ele-azer*, &c.

7. Obſerve generally to write (ea) if the ſound be drawn out long, as in *beaſt*, *feaſt;* but if ſhort with a ſingle (e), as in *beſt*, *cheſt*.

SECT. 2. *Of the Diphthong* (oa).

Obſerve,

1. That (oa) ſounds (o) drawn out long, as *Boar*, *Choak;* ſee the Table under (oa). But ſome write this ſound with (o) ſingle in the middle, and (e) at the end; either way will do, but (oa) is moſt Cuſtomary; though perhaps the other may be beſt; unleſs sometimes *Coal* to burn, to diſtinguiſh it from *Cole* a Mans Name: but *Boaſt, Broach, Coach, Coaſt, Incroach, Hoarſneſs, Loathſome; Oath, Poach, Reproach, Roach,* D 5 and *Oats* ſeem beſt written with (oa).

[58] 2. Oa, hath the particular ſound of (ai) in the Word *Goal* or Priſon, for *Jail*.

3. 'Tis ſounded broad, like (aw) in *broad, abroad, groat*.

4. Oa, is parted in Compound Words, as *Co-action*, *Co-adjutor*, *Co-alition*, *Co-arctation*, *Extra-*

ordinary, Incho-ate; And in Proper Names, as *Bo-anerges, Jo-ab, Rehobo-am.*

5. Obſerve in general to write (oa) when the ſound is drawn out long, as in *Coaſt;* and (o) ſingle, if the ſound be ſhort, as in *Coſt.*

SECT. 3. *Of the Diphthongs* (ei) *and* (ey).

Obſerve,

1. That (ei) ſounds (ai), or (a) long, in *deign*, *feign*, *inveigh*, *weigh*, *ſtreight*, *vein*, *weight;* and *height,* ſounded by ſome (i) long, as if *hight;* but 'tis written *height* or *heighth.*

2. (ei) ſounds (e) long; the (i) being ſilent, or rather changed into (e), as if (ee) in *con, de, per, receive; con, deceit;* but *Receipt* with a (p) muſt be written, though the (p) can[59]not be ſounded: *Inveigle, Plebeian; ſeiſe* or *ſeize;* but (u) long in *lieu, adieu, view.* [59]

3. (ei) ſounds (i) ſhort in *Atheiſt*, *Atheiſm*, *forfeit, ſurfeit;* and other words, ending in *feit,* as *Counterfeit.*

5. (ei) are parted in Proper Names, as *Se-ir:* alſo in *De-ity; Nolle-ity, Velle-ity,* and in compound words, as *Re-iterate;* and *howbe-it,* being three words joyned together.

Likewiſe, obſerve that (ey) ſounds

1. (ay) or (a) long in *convey, obey, purvey, ſurvey;* a *prey* or ſpoil; *they, trey, whey;* a *wey* of Cheeſe.

2. (ey) ſounds (e) long in *Key; Alley, Barley:* ſee the reſt under the Vowel (e).

3. (ey) ſounds (i) long in *Eye*, *Eyes.*

Note, That (e) ſounds not at the end of Words, therefore (y) is added to make an other Syllable, as *hone, honey*, *mone*, *money.*

SECT. 4. *Of the Diphthong* (ie).

Obſerve,

[60] 1. That (ie) ſounds (ee) or (e) [60] long, in *Achieve; Bier* to carry Corps on; *believe, brief, caſhier, curaſier, chief, field, frontier, grief-vous*, *vance; mulitier*, *prieſt*, *relieve*, *relief*, *interfier, rampier, ſiege, ſhield, thief, wield, yield.*

2. (ie) ſounds (e) ſhort in *fierce, fieldfare*, *handkerchief*, or *cher*, as commonly ſounded, but written *chief*, *Lieger*, *Lieutenant,* with (*ev* or *ef*) and ſounded *Levtenant* or *Leftenant;* but muſt be written, (*Lieu*): *Friend*, *Spaniel*, ſeem to be ſounded (i) or (e) ſhort, which you will, but muſt be written with (i) and (e).

3. Obſerve, That in all Words of one Syllable, the ſame ſound is expreſt or written with (ee), as *need*, *feet;* and not by an (e) at the end; except *Bede*, *Mede*, *mete* or *meaſure;* Becauſe (e) at the end lengthens all Vowels but it ſelf, except thoſe under (ea) ſounding long: ſee the Table.

But for the moſt part, in words of more than one Syllable, (e) at the end draws the foregoing (e) long, [61] as *inter*[61]*cede*, &c. but *be-ſeech, diſcreet*, *proceed, ſucceed, ſweeten.* And,

4. This Diphthong is parted in Proper Names, as *Eli-ezer:* And in *Ambi-ent, Acqui-eſce, Audi-ence, Alienate*, *Bri-er*, *Bi-enni-al, Cli-ent*, *Cri-er, Contrari-ety*, *Di-er*, *Fri-er, Di-et*, *Pi-ety, qui-et, Sobri-ety,*

Vari-ety, *Vari-egated.* So when the (y) is turned into (i), and the endings *ed*, *eth* and *er* be added, then (i) and (e) are parted, *dri-ed*, *eſpi-ed*, *reli-ed*, *ti-ed*, *tri-eſt*, *mighti-er*. Likewiſe, when (s) is added to (y), 'tis ſometimes turned into (ie), as *Eies*, *Cries*, *Ties*, and then the (ie) ſounds (i) long; but in Words of more than one Syllable (ies) ſound ſhorter, as *Liberties*, *Properties*.

SECT. 5. *Of the Diphthong* (eo.)

Obſerve,

1. That (eo) ſounds (ee) or (e) long in *people*.

2. It ſounds ſhort (e) in *Feoffee*, *Jeopardy*, *Leopard*, *Yeoman*.

3. (eo) ſounds ſhort (u) in *Dun*[62]*geon*, *Pigeon*, [62] *Sturgeon*, *Surgeon*.

4. (eo) ſounds (y) or (ye) in *Hideous*, *Meteor*, *Scutcheon*.

5. (eo) is parted in Proper Names, as *Be-or*, *Pe-or*: And in *The-ocracy*, *The-ology*, *The-ory*.

SECT. 6. *Of the Diphthong* (ui).

Obſerve,

1. That (ui) is put for (i) ſhort in *Build*, *Circuit*, *Conduit*, *Guild*, *Guilty*, *Verjuice*.

2. (ui) is put for (i) long, in *Guide*, *Guile*, *Guiſe*: ſo *beguile*, *diſguiſe*.

3. (ui) is put for (u) long in *bruit*, *fruit*, *juice*, *recruit*, *ſuitable*. The (i) in *Nui-ſance* may be better left out. We write *Suiter*, a Woer: but *Suture*, a Seam.

4. This Diphthong is parted in *Ambi-gu-ity*, *Annu-ity*, *Aſſi-du-ity*, *Caſu-iſt*, *Conti-gu-ity*, *Fru-iti-on*, *Genu-ine*, *Gratu-ity; Pitu-itous*, *Perpetu-ity*, *Per-ſpicu-ity*, *Pu-iſſant*, *Ru-in*, *Tu-ition*, *Tenu-ity*, *Vacu-ity.*

[63] SECT. 7. *Of the reſt of the Improper Diphthongs.*

Obſerve, 1. That (ia) is generally parted, Except, 1. when (i) is ſilent, as in *Carriage, Marriage, Parliament,* &c. 2. When (ia) ſounds (ya) as in *Cornelian*, *Biennial;* as if the (i) were (y) or *ye.*

Obſerve, 2. That (io) ſounds (yu) before (n), as in *Bullion;* ſo *Faſhion*, *Nation*, as if ſhun or zhun.

But (io) is parted in *Pi-oneer*, *Pi-ony*, *Pi-ous*, *Pri-ori-ty*, *Invi-olable*, *Vi-olence*, *Li-on.*

Obſerve, 3. That (1.) (ua) ſounds (a) ſhort, in *guard;* the (u) being very needleſs: (2.) (ua) ſounds (wa) in *Language*, *Lingual.* 3. In Latin Derivatives, and after (q) (u) is put for (w), as *diſ-per-ſuade; quick-quaff*, *Queen, quiet*, &c. In others we write (w), not (u) after (ſ) as *ſwagger, ſwage, ſwarthy,* &c. 4. (ua) is parted in *effectu-al*, *gradu-al, habitu-al,* [64] *inſinu-ate*, *manu-al*, *purſu-ant*, [64] *ritu-al*, *ſanctu-ary*, *ſenſu-al, ſeptu-agint, uſu-al;* but *victu-als*, *victu-aller*, ſound *vittles* and *vitler.*

Obſerve, 4. When to write (ue), and when (ew), at the end of words; ſee the Table.

(ue) is parted in Proper Names, as *Euphu-es;* and in *Cru-elty, Cru-el, Gru-el, Pu-et, Su-et, Deſu-etude.*

SECT. 8. *Of the Diphthongs* (æ) *and* (œ). 1

To theſe may be added the two Latin Dipthongs, derived from the Greeks, *viz.* (æ) and (œ).

Æ, ſounds long, in *Æneas,* and ſhort in *Ætna,* and *Michaelmaſs:* but is parted in *A-ereal*, *Micha-el.* 5

Oe, ſounds long in *Phoenix*, *Oeconomy;* ſhort in *Oedipus, Soloeciſm.*

Oe, is parted in *Eubo-ea*, *Alo-es, Po-etry, Po-em, Pro-em:* and in Latin Compounds, as *Co-eternal, Co-etaneous, Co-eſſential, Co-equal, Co-exiſtent.* 10

But (oe) at the end of Engliſh words, ſound (o) long, as *doe, foe, roe, ſloe-tree, toe;* and a *croe* of Iron; [65] but *ſhoe,* and *woe* to court and ſuit, ſound [65] *ſhooe* and *wooe*, but are written with ſingle (o) and (e) at the end. 15

CHAP. IV.

Of the Quieſcent or Silent Vowels.

THough theſe are but little or nothing ſounded, yet they muſt be written in Words, at leaſt to keep up the Cuſtom and Ornament of the Engliſh 20 Tongue.

SECT. 1. *Of Silent* (a). Obſerve,

(1.) That (a) is ſeldom ſounded, when (ea) or (oa) come together in the ſame Syllable, as *Beat, Beaſt*, *Goat, Groan,* &c. wherein (a) doth onely draw out the former 25 Vowel to make the Syllable long, like (e) in the end: Except (1.) In a few words, where (a) ſounds long, and the (e) is altogether ſilent, as *bear, ſwear, tear,*

[66] 1 *wear.* [66] (2) *hearth, heart;* and its Compounds, where the (e) is ſilent, and the (a) ſounds ſhort or ſharp.

(A) is ſilent in *Thouſand,* as alſo (d) final, as if 5 written *Thouzn.*

(A) ſounds (e) long in *James:* and (e) ſhort in *ſcarce.*

SECT. 2. *Of* (e) *Silent.* Obſerve,

1. That (e) Silent, muſt frequently be written (tho' 10 ſeldom or never ſounded) in the end of a Word for theſe following Reaſons.

The firſt and chiefeſt is, To draw the Syllable long; And (1.) To ſhew the lengthning of the foregoing Vowel; which elſe would be ſhort, whereby the ſenſe 15 of the word is alſo altered, as *mad, made; man, mane; dam, dame; dot, dote; tun, tune:* which is ſometimes retained in the middle of a derivative or compound word, as *ſafety, forecaſt, hopeleſs, nameleſs, ſaleable;* or when (s) is added to the end of 20 Words with an (e), as *akes, babes, bones, bates, gapes,* [67] *trades:* ſo [67] after i, o, u, as *babies, duties, does, dues.*

2. (e) final is ſilent or obſcure, like ſhort (u) when it muſt be written after (l) or (r) as in *little, luſtre, lucre,* which are ſounded, as if written *littel, luſtur, lucur:* Which (e) muſt not be left out, tho' they ſeem 25 to make but one ſound, as in *Bible, humble, ſtrangle;* becauſe they are ready to make two Syllables, as in *Bibles, humbles, ſtrangles;* Which cannot be without an expreſs Vowel, as *Nobles, Acres;* from *Noble, Acre;* which could not be from *Nobl, Acr.*

3. (e) likewiſe is ſilent or obſcure before (l) or (r) in the laſt Syllable, as *battel*, *cattel*, *goſpel*, *gravel*, *model*, *veſſel*, *vineger*, *drivel*, *ravel*, *ſhovel*; *ſhrivel*; but *hovel* makes diſtinct Syllables: And you muſt obſerve, that (s) after (re) is pronounced (*urs*) as *acres*, *aſpires*; as if written *a-curs*, *aſpi-urs*.

4. Obſerve, That after Letters which have the ſound of (s), or (s) mixt with them; (e) makes a di-[68]ſtinct Syllable, as after (c), *Dances*, *Frances*; (ch) [68] *ſpeeches*; (g) *ages*; (x) *axes*; (ſ) double *aſſes*; ſingle (ſ) *uſes*; (z) *prizes*; and (ſh) *aſhes*.

5. (e) before (n) final, is ſilent or obſcure, like (u) ſhort, as in *even*, *heaven*, *often*, &c. *taken*, *cheapen*, *chriſten*, *happen*, *harden*, *ſharpen*, &c.

Now 2*dly*, Another Reaſon why (e) is ſilent, becauſe it ſhews the ſame Conſonant to be pronounced divers ways, changing the Sound. As for Example:

Take ſpecial Notice, when a, o, u, or a Conſonant follows (c) or (g), and (e) ſilent is inſerted, it certainly ſhews that (c) and (g) there muſt be ſounded (ſ) and (*dzhee*) or (*jee*) as *advancement*, *inducement*, *encouragement*; *changeable*, *peaceable*; otherwiſe (c) or (g) would be ſounded hard, as *cap*, *gut*; and make the words ſound ſtrangely, if written *advancment*, *inducment*, *encouragment*, *changable*, *peacable*. So (e) is inſerted before (o) in *George*, to ſoften the ſound of (g) before (o), [69] and to diſtinguiſh *George* from *Gorge*. [69]

For the ſame reaſon (e) final ſilent is added after (g), to ſoften its ſound; which otherwiſe would be hard like (*ghee*), as *ſtag*, *ſtage*; *ſwing*, *ſwinge*; *ting*, *tinge*; *hug*, *huge*; *plug*, *plunge*. But after *dg*, (e) is better

omitted, when they end ſhort Syllables, as, *pledg, judg, badg, ridg, dodg;* unleſs you'l ſay that (e) final is more ready to make two Syllables, as *badges, pledges, ridges, dodges, judges.*

Likewiſe (c) without (e) after it, is ſounded hard like (k); but before (e) final (c) ſounds ſoft or flat like (ſ) to diſtinguiſh *rac* from *race; lic*, *lice; truc, truce,* &c. As (e) ſoftens the ſound of (c) in *ſice-dewce:* ſo (k) is put after (c) at the end of a Word, ſounding hard, as *Sick, Duck.*

(e) ſilent after (th), is ſounded *breathe,* like *dhee.*

Alſo after (v) as *love, dove;* tho' 'tis needleſs in ſuch, becauſe the Character of the (v) with a ſharp bottom, ſhould diſtinguiſh it from the Vowel; as *dov,* [70] not *doue; liv,* not [70] *liue,* to diſtinguiſh it from *a-live.*

And on the Contrary, we ſhould by no means write (v) for (u); *Evnuch* for *Eunuch,* as it is moſt uſually and ignorantly pronounced.

After (w) (e) final may be added, but onely for diſtinction ſake; as a *bowe* from to *bow* or *bend;* a *mow* from to *mowe:* a *Sow* or ſhee *Swine,* from *ſowe* Seed.

So (e) ſilent is inſerted in *Tueſday,* that it might not be pronounced *Tuſday* ſhort.

The firſt (e) in *Scrivener,* and the laſt (e) with (d) are ſilent in *Wedneſday,* as if written *Wenſday.*

3. (e) ſilent, is often unneceſſarily added, onely for Cuſtom or Ornament ſake; (1.) When a Word endeth in i, o, or u, as *mercie, foe, true;* but not after (y), as *Charity;* (2.) After doubled Conſonants, as, ff, *chaffe;* mm, *ſumme;* nn, *ſonne;* rr, *ſtarre;* ſs, *treſpaſs.*

But this Rule is not always obſerved, in ſhort Syllables, to double the ending, much leſs to add (e) at the [71] end of a double Conſonant, when a ſingle Conſonant will do full as well; Except where the ſhort Syllable ends in (l) in words of one Syllable, the (l) muſt always be doubled, but never in long Syllables with a Diphthong, nor in words of more than one Syllable, which are always written with a ſingle (l) at the end, nor in ſhort Syllables when another Conſonant follows (l), as *ſhalt.* And as for (e) at the end, after a double Conſonant, ſeeing it neither makes the Syllable long, nor altereth the ſound, it can be of no uſe, but is added meerly for Cuſtom ſake; or perhaps ſome will ſay, for Beauty or Ornament ſake; but Reaſon or Neceſſity there is none for it. (3.) (e) ſilent is alſo unreaſonably added to Verbs, before the termination, (*ing*), as *craveing, hopeing, loveing, uſeing, reſtoreing, embraceing,* wherein nothing but the fault in our Obſolete Cuſtom and way of Writing, makes (e) neceſſary. (4.) After final ſhort Syllables, as *rinſe, ſelfe, ſome, come,* [72] *dome, examine, reſpite,* better without (e), but Cuſtom in too many things prevails above Reaſon. [71] [72]

SECT. 3. *Of Silent* (i).

1. (i) Is ſilent or obſcure in *Baſin, Carriage, Couſin, Marriage, Subtil, Parliament, Raiſin, Veniſon;* but not in *Medicinal.*

2. (i) Is not ſounded, when *ie, ai,* or *ei,* happen in the ſame Syllable, as in *Shield, Plaiſter, their;* nor in *Fruit, Bruiſe, Juice, Recruit, Suit, Adieu, Lieu, View.*

3. (i) Is ſounded obſcure like (e) in ſeveral Syllables, (in Words of many Syllables,) as the firſt (i) in *divide;* both (i's) in *dividend* and in *medicinal*, &c.

4. (i) is ſilent, or obſcure before, (*er*) and is ſounded (*ye*) and the Syllable pronounced (*yur*) as *Carrier, Farrier,* as if written *Caryur*, *Faryur.*

5. (i) Is ſilent, or obſcure before (on) and hath the ſound of (ye), and the Syllable pronounced (*yun*), [73] as [73] *Communion,* as if written *Communyun.*

6. (i) after (ſt) hath the ſound of (ye), as *queſtion,* and after (n) in *poniard*, as if written *ponyard.*

7. (i) after c, ſ, and t, when another Vowel follows next after the (i) is ſo obſcure, that it makes onely the ſound of (ſh) or (zh), as in *Ancient, Patient, Vitiate, Tranſient;* and in all words ending in (*tion*) or (*ſion*), the (i) is quite ſwallowed up in the (o), and the (o) ſounded obſcure like ſhort (u), and ſo the Syllable is pronounced *ſhun* or *zhun,* as *Faſhion, Cuſhion;* ſo *Nation, Proviſion.*

SECT. 4. *Of Silent* (o).

1. O, Is ſilent in *Bacon, Beckon, Blazon, Button, Capon, Cotton, Crimſon, Falcon-er, Glutton, Maſon, Mutton, Pardon, Parſon, Perſon, Priſon, Reaſon, Reckon, Seaſon, Weapon;* and are ſounded, as if they were but one Syllable; But in (*Ba-ron*) are E two diſtinct Syllables.

[74] 2. O, Is ſilent, ſometimes when (eo), and ſometimes when (ou) meet together in the ſame Syllable, as in *people, jeopardy, yeoman, bloud, floud,* and all Ad-

jectives, ending in (*ous*) as, *gracious, precious;* and in *Goal* for *Jail,* and in Words of more than one Syllable, ending in (*our*), (o) ſilent muſt be written, though they are ſounded (*ur*) as without (o); ſo *Arbour, Labour, Saviour;* nor (o) in *Damoſel.*

SECT. 5. *Of Silent* (u).

1. U, Is ſilent, many times when *ua, ue, ui,* or *uy* meet in the ſame Syllable, as, in *conduit, circuit, build, guard, gueſt, guide, buy;* and after (g) in the ſame Syllable, as in *plague, league, dialogue;* Except in *Tongue*, where the (u) as it were by Tranſpoſition, is ſounded inſtead of the (o). Likewiſe (u) is always written after (q), but never ſounded.

Obſerve, That Cuſtom hath prevailed againſt Reaſon for the writing of ſome Vowels not pronounced in [75] divers words; As (a) is written in *Boar, Boat;* but [75] not in *Door, Dote,* although the ſound be the ſame in both; The different writing of ſuch words, muſt be known by ſpecial Obſervation. And be ſure not to forget to accuſtom your ſelf to pronounce Words diſtinctly, Syllable by Syllable; for as you uſe to ſound them, ſo they will ſettle in your Memory; but for ſuch Words as are not ſounded as they are written, you muſt keep a Blank Paper-Book, and write ſuch Words down in it methodically, under ſuch heads, as you find in my Tables at the end of this Book: whereby, in a ſhort time, with diligent care, you will ſoon learn to write Engliſh competently true; at leaſt, free from thoſe groſs Abſurdities you daily meet with in ignorant ſhameful Writings; How commendable and praiſe

worthy, this will be in ſuch as are ignorant of Latin, to emulate ſuch who by neglecting their Latin, per-
E 2 [76] haps come ſhort of ſome meer Engliſh Scholars [76] in writing true Engliſh: How Commendable this ſtriving will be, I leave to your ſelves to judge: The pleaſure will doubtleſs countervail the pains you are at about it, and abundantly recompence your trouble.

Remembring alſo, that true Engliſh will recommend an ordinary Hand; better far than a curious hand, with apparent groſs falſe Engliſh; for the one may appear commendably before the greateſt, when the other bluſhes to be ſeen before the meaneſt Scholar.

CHAP. V.

Of Quieſcent or Silent Conſonants.

1. (B) Muſt be written, though 'tis not founded in *Ambs-Ace, Climb, Comb, Cocks-Comb, Crumb, Dumb, Lamb, Limb, Thumb, Tomb, Womb;* unleſs (le) immediately follows, as it doth in *amble, bramble,*
[77] *humble,* [77] *grumble, fumble, tremble, thimble, tumbrel, crumble, ſcramble, tumble, mumble, ſhambles, bumble, rumble, nimble, wamble, timbrel.* Nor is (b) pronounced in *debt, doubt-ful-neſs-ing;* nor in *ſubtil,* &c. Which (b) notwithſtanding, muſt be written in ſome Words; (1.) Onely for Cuſtoms ſake, as in *Dumb, Lamb, Crumb,* &c. (2.) In others, to diſcover their original derivation, as *debt* from *debitum,* the Latin word, *doubt,* from *dubius: ſubtile* from *ſubtilis.*

2. Though (c) muſt be written, it cannot be founded in *Indict-ed-ment,* nor in *Verdict;* and though it is

uſually written before (k), between the vowel and (k) (in ſhort ſyllables) it cannot be ſounded; It ſerves onely to harden the ſound of (k); neither is (c) ſounded after (s) in *Scepter, Scene.*

3. (d) Is not ſounded in *Friendſhip, Handmaid, Wedneſday.*

4. (g) Muſt be written (in theſe words) though it is not ſounded; Before *m,* or *n,* in the ſame ſyllable, as [78] *flegm, reign, ſign, daign*: The laſt for Cuſtom E 3 [78] ſake, the other three to denote their Derivation; and thereby eaſier to be changed into different Pronunciation; when more Syllables are added, as *flegmatick, ſignally, reigning,* &c. Nor can (g) well be ſounded in *gnaw, gnaſh, gnat.*

5. (h) Which ſtrictly and properly is no Letter, but a Note of Aſpiration; is not ſounded in theſe 6 Caſes.

1. When *chr, ſch, rh,* or *gh,* begin a ſyllable, as, *Chronicle, Scholar, Rhetorick, Ghoſt,* &c.

2. Nor when *gh* or *rh* end a ſyllable, as in *plough, myrrh,* &c.

3. Nor at the end of Proper Names, as *Pharoah, Shiloah,* &c.

4. Nor when (ch) ſounds like (k) as in *Choler,* &c.

5. Nor when (h) comes before (n) in the ſame ſyllable, as *John,* contracted from *Johannes,* &c.

6. Nor ſometimes next after (t), as, *Authority, Thomas;* and the Herb *Thyme.*

6. (k) Cannot well be ſounded in [79] ſuch Words [79] as begin with (kn), as *knife, knot, know,* &c.

7. Though (n) cannot be pronounced after (m), yet in ſome words it muſt not be omitted, to diſcover the derivation, That if any Syllables be added, the words may be written true, as *Solemn, Solemnity; Contemn, Contemned.*

8. Though (p) is ſilent, it muſt be written in *Contempt, Pſalm, Receipt, Redemption, Sumptuous,* for the derivation ſake; and in *Simpſon, Thompſon, Vpbraid,* for Cuſtom ſake.

9. Though (ſ) is not at all ſounded in *Iſle, Iſland, Viſcount;* It muſt be Inſcribed.

10. (l) is ſilent in *Almond, Calf, Chaldron, Chalk, Half, Halm, Falconer, Malkin, Qualm, Pſalm, Salmon, Salve, Shalm, Stalk, Walk, Talk.*

11. (w) Silent, muſt be written, though not ſounded, in *Anſwer, two;* neither can it be well ſounded before (h) as, *who, whole, whom,* &c. nor before (r), as *wrangle;* E 4 ſee the Table under (*wr*).

[80] Likewiſe, (w) is generally ſilent after (o), and is added onely for Faſhion ſake, as, *widow, wallow;* Except when it ſounds (*ou*) as *bow, cow, how, now, plow, ſow, vow, allowance,* &c.

12. (gh) Cannot well be ſounded in any word, yet muſt be written in ſeveral; ſee the Table under (gh); onely in ſome few, ſounds (ſ) as, *Cough, laugh, hough, tough, rough, trough, draught,* and *enough,* denoting Quantity to diſtinguiſh it from (*enough*) applyed to number; which is pronounced, and perhaps would be better written *enow:* As Youth (now adays) have not wit *enough* to Rule themſelves, nor Manners *enow* to be Ruled by others.

CHAP. VI. 1 [81]

Of ſome Particular Conſonants.

'Tis none of the ſmalleſt Difficulties to know when to write (c) and when to write (ſ) before (e) and (i), becauſe they have the ſame ſound. In general, Take notice that (ſ) is moſt commonly written at the beginning of words, and (c) at the end, eſpecially in Words of one Syllable.

SECT. 1. *Of* (c) *and* (ſ), *Rules when to write each before* (e) *and* (i).

Rule, (1.) (ſ) Is generally written at the beginning of words, before any Vowel; except ſuch as are ſet down in a diſtinct Table, at the end, under ſuch words as are written with (c), which for the moſt part are derived from the Latin. E 5

Rule (2.) (c) Is uſually written at the end of words, [82] eſpecially long Syllables; but never without an (e) after it, whether the Syllable be ſounded long or ſhort: But more particularly Obſerve theſe Rules for the Endings of (c) or (ſ).

Rule 1. Words ending in *ance, ence, ince*, *once, ounce,* and *unce,* are written with (c), Except *condenſe, immenſe, hanſe, rinſe;* and *diſ, ex, ſuſpence,* and *fence;* if we reſpect the derivation ſhould be written with *enſe;* but Cuſtom prevails here.

Rule 2. Words ſounding (*ace*) muſt be written with (c); Except *caſe, chaſe, baſe,* and its Compounds, *a, de, em-baſe:* But in ſhort Syllables a double (ſs), as

maſs, baſs, treſpaſs, and except where (s) beween two Vowels ſound (z).

Rule 3. Words ſounding (*ice*) at the end, muſt be written with (c), Except *conciſe, Paradiſe, preciſe, promiſe:* But in ſhort Syllables, a double (ſs), as *bliſs, a, diſ-re-miſs;* and *Mis, Miſtriſs;* and except (s) ſounding (z).

[83] *Rule* 4. Words ſounding (*uce*) at the end, muſt be written with (c) as *de-re-ſe, tra-duce;* But *truſs, uſe, abſtruſe, recluſe, profuſe;* and (s) for (z).

Rule 5. We never write (*ece*) at the end, except *Fleece, Greece, piece;* but *eſe, eeſe, eaſe,* and *eſs,* as in *theſe, cheeſe, pleaſe,* with a ſhort (s) like (z) and (ſs) in *bleſs,* and ſuch ſhort Syllables.

Rule 6. Where (c) or (t) is written in Latin, we write (c) in Engliſh, as *Citizen* from *Civis; price* from *pretium; Grace* from *Gratia*, *Elegancy* from *Elegantia:* ſo *Malice, Notice, Juſtice,* &c.

Rule 7. Write (*rſe*) at the end, not (*rce*), except *force, ſcarce, re-inforce.*

Rule 8. The ſound of (*oſe*), which we pronounce (*oze*) muſt be written with an (ſ), as *en-diſ-cloſe, ap, com, de, diſ-ex, inter, op-re-poſe, proſe, roſe, thoſe, noſe, hoſe.*

Rule 9. (*ſy*) is written with an (ſ), in *Apoſtaſy, Controverſy, Courteſy, Epilepſy, Extaſy, Fanſy, Gipſy, Hereſy, Jealoſy, Leproſy, Pleuriſy:* But in [84] [84] *Buſy, Eaſy, Tanſy, Palſy, Poſy,* (s) is ſounded as (z).

Rule 10. Such Words as are derived from the Latin in (*tia*) or (*cia*), are expreſt by *cy*, as *Conſtancy, Efficacy, Prophecy*, &c. ſo *Legacy.*

But for a more certain Guide to Beginners, and 1
ſuch as do not underſtand all the Rules; I have ſet down, the particular Examples of ſuch Words as are written with (c) before (e) or (i), moſt of which are derived from the Latin; in the Table at the end of 5
this Book. But by the way,

Obſerve (1.) Words beginning with *tranſ*, or *ſenſ*, are written with (ſ).

Obſerve 2. Some Words are written with (c) or (t), as *ancient*, *emaciate*, *precious;* but better with (c). 10

Obſerve 3. Some Words are written with (c) or (ſ), as, *amerce*, *arſenal*, *fenſe*, *defenſe*, *dis-ex-ſuſ-pence*, *parcimony*, *practice*.

Rule 11. Write (ſ) always after (ou), as *houſe*, and in all Words ending in *ous*. 15

Rule 12. Write (ſs) always at the end of Words, [85] after (e) in ſhort Syllables: ſo alſo in *baſs*, *maſs*, *miſs*, *droſs*, *groſs*, &c. and (*neſs*) added to the end of Words, as in *fulneſs*, *lazineſs*. Some are written with a ſingle (s), and ſome with a double (ſs) at the end; ſee the 20
Table. But *yes*, *this*, *thus*, *us*, with a ſingle (s).

Rule 13. Some Words which have the ſound of double (ſs), being derived from Latin Words, are written with (ſc); ſee the Table under (ſc): but others generally with (ſs), as moſt ſhort Syllables. 25

SECT. 2. *Of* (s) *and* (z).

As there are many Words which are written with (c) or (ce), which have the ſound of (ſ), ſo many are written with (ſ) which have the ſound of (z), (eſpe-

cially between two Vowels); ſee the Table at the end under (s) for (z).

And generally at the end of Words, whether Sub-
[86] ſtantives of the Plural [86] Number, as *Maſters, Pens, Sins;* or Adjectives Poſſeſſives, as *Kings Palace,* or Verbs of the Third Perſon, as *uses*, ſo, *as*, *is*, *was.* All which ſhould (by Reaſon) be written with (z), when as Cuſtom writes them with (ſ); yet however for diſtinction ſake, they ſhould be written with ſhort (s): ſee the Table of Subſtantives, diſtinguiſhed from Verbs, as well in Writing, as Sound.

So *Braſs*, *Glaſs*, *Graſs,* make *Braze*, *Glaze. Graze:* And *Houſe, Mouſe, Louſe,* make *House, Mouse, Louse.*

Such Words as are written with (z), ſee the Table at the end under (z).

(c) Sounds like ſoft (s) or (z), in *fecible, ſacrifice, ſufficient.*

Some Words are written with (ſ) or (z), *Artizan, Aſſiſe, Compriſe, craſe-y, graſe, daſie, diſſeiſe, gloſe, griſly, haſard, haſle, oriſons; Raſor* (to ſhave with): *Siſe*, a meaſure, or kind of *Glue; Raſe, Recognizance.* But *Price*, a Value; and *Prize*, to ſet a value, are always diſtinguiſhed.

[87] SECT. 3. *Of* (c) (k) *and* (x).

Take notice alſo, That though (c) is ſet before (k) at the end of ſhort Syllables, as *Crack, Neck, Stick, Block*, *Duck;* yet if another Conſonant comes between the Vowel and the (k), the (c) is left out, as *Bank, Dark:* And in all long Syllables, (whether long by an

(e) at the end, or by a Diphthong, as *ſpake, ſpeak,* 1
like, leak, nook, Oak, ſeek), and at the end of Proper Names, as *Amalek, Anak.*

Rule 1. (k) Is always ſet before e, ee, i, and y; where the hard ſound of (c) or (k) is required, as 5
a-skew, *keep, kill;* but upon all other accounts, as before a, o, u, and before any Conſonant, (c) is uſed for (k), except thoſe few, pag. 5. beginning with (kn) and *Kate* for *Catharine:* alſo, *Aceldama*, (Acts 1. 19.) which ſhould be pronounced as if written *Akeldama,* 10
or *Acheldama;* And *Cis,* the Father of *Saul,* (Acts 13. 21.) ſhould be [88] pronounced *Kis;* and why it ſhould [88]
not be printed or written with a (k), as well as pronounced, is very ſtrange.

Rule 2. (ce) and (ci) having not a full ſound 15
after (x); becauſe (x) ſounds (ks) as *exceſs, excite:* Therefore when Words beginning with (s) in Latin; are Compounded with (ex), the (s) is caſt away; as *ex-ſequor,* makes *execute* in Engliſh. But if *ca, co, cu, cl,* and *ch,* follow (x), they have a full ſound, 20
aſſuming the nature of (k), as *excandeſcency, excommunicate, excuſe, exclaim, exchange.*

Rule 3. (x) Is generally written for the ſound of (*ks*), as *Ax*, *Text:* But if (s) making the Plural Number, the Third Perſon of Verbs, or Poſſeſſives, is 25
added to Words ending in (k), then (ks) is written, not (x), as *Books, Sticks,* a *Ducks head:* Alſo (ct) in the middle of a Word, before (tion), ſounds (x), as *Correction, Inſtruction, Protection.*

Rule 4. After (x) we never write [89] (ſ), but 30 [89]
often (c) where the ſound is doubled, as, *excellent,*

except, excife. In Words derived from the Latin, which are compounded with (x), and which begin with a Vowel, or (s), neither (c) nor (f) is written; as, *execute, exemplar, exempt, exercife, exigent.*

SECT. 4. *Of* (f) *and* (v).

(F) Hath two founds, hard in far *off;* and foft in *of,* with fingle (f) founded as (ov).

Obferve, That (f) in the Singular Number is changed into (v) in Nouns of the Plural Number, and in Verbs of the Singular, as *Calf, Calves, Half, Halves; Knife, Knives; Self, Selves; Thief, Thieves; Wife, Wives; Shelf, Shelves; Wolf, Wolves; Sheaf, Sheaves; Leaf, Leaves; Strife, Strives; Life, Lives; Grief, Grieves; Safe, Save; Bief, Bieves; Relief, Relieve; Belief, Believe.*

[90] SECT. 5. *Of* (g) *and* (j) *Confonant.*

1. Obferve, That (g) hath two Sounds; (1.) hard, like (*ghe*) (which is its proper Sound) before a, o, u, or any Confonant, and (g) fingle at the end of any fhort Syllable; as, *Gap, Gold, Gun; glad, groan, aggravate, bag, beg, big, bog, bug.* (2.) (g) hath commonly a flat or foft found before (e) and (i), which is the fame with the Confonant (je) or (dzhe) as in *Ginger.* Therefore if a, o, or u, follow this flat found; It muft be written with (j) Confonant, as *James, Jofeph, Judas.*

2. Obferve, That when (i) follows the foft found of (g), 'tis generally written with (g), as in *Giant, imagine, Clergie:* And in thefe following words, where (g) founds hard like (ghe) they are written with (g)

before (i), as *Argile*, *begin*, *begging; gift*, *Gilbert*, *gild*, *gibberiſh*, *gig*, *gills*, *giddy*, *gimp-lace*, *girl*, *girdle*, *girt*, *give*, *gittern*, *gimlet;* and in Proper Names.

3. Obſerve; That when (e) immediately follows, [91] the ſoft ſound of (g), 'tis to be written with (j) Conſonant, as *Jeopardy*, *Jewel*, *Jeſt*.

Except (1.) In Words derived from the Latin or Greek; as *Gemm*, *Gender*, *Gentry*, *Geſture*, &c. ſee the Table.

2. In Proper Names, as *George*, *Geffery*, *German*, *Gerard*, *Gertrude*.

3. Except in thoſe Words in the Table under (g), ſounding hard like (ghee) before (e), as *geld*, *get*, &c. and in the Syllables *ger*, *ged*, *geth*, &c. Becauſe (je) ends no word, but that Sound is always expreſt at the end of words with (ge), as *charger*, *change*, *er*, *ed*, *eth*, &c. or *dg*, as *edg*.

4. Obſerve: That (g) ſilent is added to verbal Subſtantives and Participles, as *hearing*, *teaching*, *moving;* and in Words that have the ſound of (ng), as *ſing*, *rung;* But not in others as *Machin*, *Kitchin*.

5. Obſerve: That (j) is a differ[92]ent ſhape from [92] (g), becauſe (g) when it ſounds (dzhe) is never written before a, o, nor u, but (j) Conſonant ſupplies its place, as *Major*, *Journey*, *Injury*.

6. Obſerve: That 'tis abſurd and ridiculous, to write (e) after (g) at the end of a Word; unleſs it ſounds like (dzhe), as in *fringe*, *hinge;* but by no means *lovinge*, *thinge*, becauſe (e) ſoftens the ſound of (ghee).

7. Obſerve: The hard ſound of (ghee) is made ſoft in ſhort Syllables, by putting (d) before it, as *mag, madg; leg, ledg; hog, hodg; jug, judg;* But *College, oblige*, and *privilege*, are written better without (d) according to their Latin Derivation.

8. Obſerve: (Gue) at the end, is put for (g) after the French mode, in *Apologue, Collegue, Collogue, Catalogue, Decalogue, Dialogue, Harangue, Intrigue, League, Plague, Rogue, Prologue, Prorogue, Vogue, Synagogue, Tongue, Epilogue, Theologue;* where (u) [93] is added to harden the ſound of [93] (g) and (e) is added for Ornament ſake, becauſe no Engliſh Word ends barely in (u) without an (e).

SECT. 6. *Of the* (th); *And ſome further Remarks upon* (ſ) *and* (t).

Obſerve 1. That (th) is but one Letter in the Greek; and ſhould be called (the) with a hard ſound; and (dhe) with a ſoft ſound: ſee the Table of both compared.

I know no *Juſt Reaſon* why (ſt) may not be parted in the middle of a Word of more than one Syllable, for the better pronouncing the Syllables as they are generally ſounded, as *maſter, ſuſtain:* See Chap. X. pag. 26.

2. *Obſerve:* Never to write a round ſhort (s) in the middle of a word, except before (f) and (k), as *transfigure, basket,* &c. but always a ſhort (s) at the end of all words.

3. *Obſerve:* That certain Words ending in (es), are ſwallowed up in the former Syllable, as in Nouns

of the Plu[94]ral Number, as *Bones, Stones:* And in 1 [94]
Verbs of the Third Perſon Singular, as, *moves*, *ſtrives;* though in moſt, if not in all Proper Names, (es) makes a diſtinct ſyllable, except *James*, *Medes*, and *Charles.*

4. *Obſerve:* That (s) hath a twofold ſound; (1.) Hard, 5 or (ſs) doubled, as in *Aſs*, *loſs;* (2.) Soft, like (z) in *as, loſe, bars, pens*, *ſins, ſons*, *was, wars,* &c.

5. *Obſerve:* That the hard (ſ) muſt be doubled in every ſhort ſyllable, as *exceſſive paſſion;* and in every laſt ſyllable without an (e) at the end, as *exceſs, loſs,* 10 *paſs:* Except (1.) the ſingle (s) that ſounds hard in *this, thus, yes, us:* (2.) Except the laſt (s) that ſounds ſoft like (z) after a double (ſs), as *witneſſes:* (3.) Except the laſt (s) in words that end in *ous,* as *pious, precious;* and ſuch as end in ſoft (s) for (z), as in the 15 foregoing Obſervation.

6. *Obſerve:* That if a Syllable be added to double (ſs) one of the (ſ's) is loſt before a Conſonant, as *remiſs*, [95] *remiſneſs;* but not before a Vowel, as [95] *buſineſs, buſineſſes.* So if a Word ending with a 20 double (ll), hath a Syllable added to it, beginning with a Conſonant, it loſeth one (l), as *ſhalt, welcom*, *fulneſs;* but if the Syllable added to (ll) begins with a Vowel, the (ll) remains, as *falleth, called.*

7. *Obſerve* to write a ſhort round (s) for the ſound 25 of (z), eſpecially between two Vowels, and at the end of words; Except ſuch as are written with (z) in the Table.

8. *Obſerve:* (ti) before a Vowel is commonly (though corruptly) ſounding like (ſi) or (ſh), eſpecially in words ending in *ation, etion, ition, otion, ution*, 30 moſt of them being of Latin extraction, as *Nation*,

Diſcretion, *Contrition*, *Commotion*, *Inſtitution:* Alſo ſuch words as end in *action*, *ection*, *ition*, *oction*, *uction;* though they ſound (x), are written with (ct) as *Faction*, *Affection*, *Fiction*, *Decoction*, *Conſtruction;* Except *Fluxion*, and its compounds, as *Defluxion;* [96] ſo *Connexion*, *Complexion:* [96] but when to write (*tion*) with a (t), and when to write (*ſion*) with an (ſ), they being very near the ſame ſound; ſee the latter end of the fifth Section of the firſt Chapter of the Second Part of this Book, pag. 44.

(Ti) ſounds (ſi) before a Vowel, as *patience:* Except (1.) when (s) or (x) goes before it; as *fuſtian*, *mixtion:* (2.) (ti) keeps its ſound, when a Word ending in (ty), has a Syllable added to it, as *pity*, *pitiable*, *ed*, *ous*, *eſt*, &c. (3.) In ſome Proper Names in the Bible, as *Pelatiah*, *Antioch*.

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[97]

The Third Part

Concerning the Accidents of Words and Sentences.

CHAP. I.

When Capital Letters ſhould be written.

GReat or Capital Letters are to begin:

1. Proper Names of all ſorts, whether Perſons or Places, as *Charles*, *England*, *London*.

2. All Names of Dignity and Offices, as *Highneſs*, *Lord*, *Mayor*, *Sherif*, &c.

3. All Names of Arts, Trades, *&c.* with the Names of the Implements belonging to each of them; as alſo the Authors or Managers of them ſhould begin with Capitals, as *Smith*, *Hammer*, &c. F

4. At the beginning of ſuch Words as are the main ſubject upon which you treat. [98]

5. Every Emphatical Remarkable Word of ſpecial Note in a Sentence, ſhould be written with a Great Letter.

6. The Firſt Letter of every Line in a *Verſe* or *Metre*, muſt begin with a Capital.

7. At the Beginning of every Sentence after a full ſtop; and frequently after a Colon, if the matter be diſtinct.

8. The Names of Virtues and Vices.

9. The Names of all Creatures, Senſitive and Inſenſitive, as Man, Beaſt, Bird, Stone.

10. You muſt be ſure always to write a great (O) by it ſelf, and a great (I) by it ſelf, (the Perſon, ſpeaking of your ſelf) and at the ſame time always remembring to write a little (a) by it ſelf; unleſs it begins a Sentence or Verſe.

11. All Single Letters put for [99] whole Words, as *L.* for *Lord, J.* for *James*, &c. [99]

12. All Materials of Houſekeeping, and indeed moſt Subſtantives may begin with a Great Letter.

13. Alſo when Letters are put for Figures of Number, as I, 1. V, 5. X, 10. L, 50. C, 100. D, 500. M, 1000.

But Capitals muſt never be written in the middle of a Word, nor mixt with ſmall Letters in any word.

CHAP. II.

Rules for Pronouncing, or Right Sounding of the several Syllables in Words.

WOrds of one Syllable are long or ſhort, (that is) when you take longer or ſhorter time to pronounce them. Syllables are long, either by an (e) at the end, or a Diphthong in the middle; otherwiſe they
F 2 are ſhort.

100] But for Words of more than one Syllable, Theſe following Rules may be duly obſerved: For a Word may be knockt out of Joint in Speaking, as well as in Writing.

SECT. 1. *Accents in Words of Two Syllables.*

Rule 1. When an ending is joined to a Word of one Syllable, the firſt Syllable is accented or raiſed above the reſt; (either by ſounding the Vowel long, or doubling the Conſonant) as *able*, *ible*, *iſh*, *full*, *leſs*, *neſs*, *ſom*, *ward*, *y*, or *ly*, *nòtable*, *crèdible*, *wàſpiſh*, *hùrtful*, *hèlpleſs*, *ſìtneſs*, *hàndſom*, *fòrward*, *hàrdy*, *hàrdly*, *heàrtily:* So the Ending of Verbs and the Comparative and Superlative degree, as *lòveſt*, *edſt*, *ing*, *er*, *ſweèter*, *ſwèeteſt*, are not accented.

Rule 2. Words of two Syllables that end in (*er*) (except where (*er*) is the principal, as *defèr*, *preſèr*, *reſèr;* and ſuch as end in (*our*) or (*ure*), as alſo in (*le*) or (*en*), the firſt is Accented, as *Tràder*, *Reàder*,
[101] *Hònour*, [101] *ſìgure*, *hùmble*, *trùndle.* And in others alſo, where the ending is a Compound Addition, or

leſs principal part of the word, as *Cart-rope*, *like-* 1
wiſe, &c.

1. *Except.* Syllables which have (e) long; or the ſound of (ee) (oo) (ai), as *degrèe*, *appeàr*, *frontièr*, *ſerène*, *ſuprème*, *behòves*, *maintaìn*, *obèy;* To which 5 may be added, *begìn*, *cajòle*, *carèſs*, *caroùſe*, *cemènt*, *collògue*, *creàte*, *fomènt*, *perdùe*, *ſalùte.*

2. *Except.* Words compounded with a Verb, wherein the Verb hath the Accent; (whether it be the former or latter Syllable); as *back-bìte*, *back-ſlìde*, 10 *breàkfaſt*, *catèhpoles*, *màke-bate*, *pàſs-port*, *partàke.*

Rule 3. When a Prepoſition is ſet before a Word of one Syllable, the Primitive Word by right requires the Accent, as, *collègue*, *pollùte;* and in very many others where the Compoſition eaſily appears, *a, al*, *as,* 15 *be*, *de*, (except *àtome, bèſome, dècent*) follow the Rule of Prepoſitions. But theſe are excepted, *àbject, àccent*, *àdjunct*, [102] *àdvent, àſpect*, *còmpact*, *còmpaſs, còn-* F3 [102] *cord, còncourſe*, *cònduit*, *cònſul*, *òffice*, *òffer*, *pròffer*, *pèrfect*, *prèlate*, *pròduct*, *pròfit*, *prògreſs*, *pròlogue*, 20 *pròmiſe*, *rèliques*, *rèſpite*, *ſùbſtance*, *ſùburbs*, *ſùccour*, *ſùffer, ſùrplice.*

Rule 4. If an Ending is added to a Word of two Syllables, That which formerly had the Accent, ſtill keeps it, as *adjoìning*, *-ed*, *Còncord-ance*, *pròfitable;* but from *protèſt*, *pròteſtant.* 25

SECT. 2. *Rules for Accents in Words of more than one Syllable.*

Rule 1. The laſt Syllable but two, bears the Accent; ſo that when an Ending of two Syllables is 30

added to a Word of two Syllables, where the former Syllable bare the Accent, the Accent is tranſlated to the laſt Syllable but two; as *àctive*, *actìvity*. ſo in all Words that end in (*ty*); But when (*neſs*) is added to a Word of two Syllables, as after very many Adjectives, the Accent never changes its place, as *Rìgheteouſnèſs*. Except,

[103] 1. When the laſt Syllable is long by ſeveral Conſonants, as *accòmpliſh*, *abàndon*, *ignòble*, *illùſtrate;* and thoſe which end in (*ure*), except *òverture*.

2. Except, when the Vowel in the laſt Syllable but one is long, as *Affìance*, *Affidàvit*, *Antecèdent*, *Armàdo*, *Balcòny*, *Bravàdo*, *Carbonàdo*, *Cathèdral*, *Dandelìon*, *Horìzon*, *obdùrate*, *oppònent*, *pellùcid*, *precèdent*, *Recùſant*, *Vagàry*, *Vicegèrent*.

3. Except; when the ſound of the Conſonant in the laſt Syllable but one is doubled; as *admòniſh*, *alreàdy*, *appàrel*, *aſtòniſh*, *contìnue*, *depòſite*, *imbèzil*, *immòdeſt*, *exhìbite*, *exòtick*, *narcòtick*, *replèvy*, *retìnue*, *revènue*, *diſinhèrit*.

4. Except ſome which lay the Accent upon the laſt Syllable, as *acquièſce*, *advertìſe*, *ap*, *com*, *re*, *prehènd*, *condeſcènd*, *debonàir*, *complaiſànce*, *obſolète*, *evermòre*, *perſevère*, *ſubdivìde;* and ſome compounded with *diſ*, as, *diſregàrd*, *diſ-reſpèct*.

5. Except Words compounded with *over*, which
F4 [104] never endures the [104] Accent; nor *under*, except *ùnderling*, *ùnderwood*, *ùndermoſt*.

Rule 2. The Syllable before (i) pronounced as (*ye*); and the Syllable before, *ti*, *ſi*, *ci*, *ce*, pronounced as (ſh) or (zh), except *Eccleſiàſtes* and *Eccleſiàſtical;*

will always bear the Accent, as *ràpier*, *pòniard*, *quèſtion*, *circumcìſion*, *òcean*, *magìcian*, *compànion*, *commùnion*, and *ùſual:* So words in *àtion*, *ètion*, *ìtion*, *òtion*, *ùſion*.

Rule 3. Some Nouns by tranſlating the Accent, are changed into Verbs; ſee the Table. Alſo to *còn-jure* or deal in Witchcraft; to *conjùre* highly to intreat; *dècent*, comely; *deſcènt*, going down; *mìnute* of time; *minùte*, ſmall.

Rule 4. Some which end in (y) for (e) ſhort, and (ble), which is ſounded without the Vowel, have two Accents, one in the fourth or fifth Syllable, accounting from the laſt, another fainter than the former, in the laſt but one, as *àcadèmy*, *àcceſſàry*, *àcrimòny*, *àdmiràble*, *àdverſary*, *àlimòny*, *àllegòry*, *àmbulatòry*, *àmiable*, [105] *àmicàble*, *ànniverſàry*, *àntimòny*, *àntiquàted*, *àpoplèxy*, *àrbitràry*, *àuditòry*, *àuxiliàry*, *hàbitàble*, *hìeràrchy*, *ìgnomìny*, *nèceſſàry*, *nècromàncy*, *rèfractàry*, *ſèdentàry*, *ſèptenàry;* But *tèmperamènt;* and all Words of four or more Syllables, in (*neſs*), have their Accents in the firſt and laſt Syllable.

Some are uncertainly accented in this or the other Syllable; at the Speaker's pleaſure: ſuch are *acceptable*, *contributing*, *corruptible*, *gallant*, *gazet*, *confeſſor*, *ſucceſſor:* As alſo Proper Names, as *Beelzebub*, *Canaan*, *Capernaum*, *Theſſalonica*, &c.

SECT. 3. *To theſe might be added a Rule of Duplication*, viz.

That the Conſonant which follows the Third Vowel from the laſt, is generally doubled in pronouncing,

1 though not in writing; not reckoning (e) final, which is Quiefcent, as *àgitate*, *àgony*, *bìgamy*, *òminous*, *pòpular*.

F5 [106] Many Words have (d) founded [106] double, as
5 *folìdity*, *valìdity;* but we feldom write (dd); fo fome with (v) doubled, as *quìver*, *rivet*, *fìveral;* though we never write (vv): And very often (l), as *equàlity;* and fometimes (n), as *ìniquity*, befides *àgat*, *àtom*, *blèmifh*, *Càmel*, *lìmit*, *mìmick*, *òbit*, *pròmife*, *Vìcar*,
10 *vìgour:* And (c) put for (f), as *àcid*, *audàcity*, *capàcity*, *dilàcerate*, *dècimate*, *edàcity*, *explìcite*, *loquàcity*, *mendàcity*, *munìcipal*, *plàcid*, *prècipice*, *opàcity*, *precòcity*, *prejudìcial*, *capàcity*, *fagàcity*, *falàcity*, *folìcitous*, *tenàcity*, *tàciturnity*, *veràcity*, *vivacity*, *voràcity*.

15

CHAP. III.

Of Points or Stops.

THe greateft ufe of Pointing, is that the fence may be diftinguifhed; Either (1.) By the leaft breathing, which ftops the Sentence, as, a *Comma*, or half Circle
[107] 20 after this [107] manner (,). Or (2.) By a middle Breathing, which delays the fence, markt thus (:) called a *Colon*. Or (3.) By a full Breathing, which concludes the Sence, called a *Period*, or full Stop, thus (.) Which, I am afraid, are as many as moft will trouble them-
25 felves withal; Thefe three are of abfolute neceffity; That it appear to which, *This*, or *The other* Word or Sentence doth belong, for the want of true Pointing, frequently caufes obfcurity, confufion and contrariety, as for Example,

I ſaw a Peacock; with a fiery Tail 1
I ſaw a Blazing Star;

I ſay, due Pointing, alſo aſſiſts the Reader to a right Pronunciation, by raiſing or falling the Voice; according to the Sence, diſtinguiſhed by the ſeveral 5 Stops.

For diſtinction ſake, theſe (7) are commonly uſed. A *Comma* (,). A *Semicolon* (;) A *Colon* (:) A *Period* (.) An *Interrogation* (?) An *Admiration* (!) And a *Parentheſis* ( ). 10

SECT. 1. *Of a Comma* (,) [108]

A *Comma* (,) is the moſt frequent Stop, but of leaſt force, which makes a very little Pauſe, ſhort Stay, or diſtinction, between Words in the ſame Sentence. The uſe of this ſmalleſt diſtinction, is; 15

1. Chiefly to diſtinguiſh Words not coupled by the Conjunction (*and*) or the like. Whether of *Nouns*, Rom. 1. 29. *Full of Envy, Murder,* &c. or Verbs; as, *Frequently to Read, Meditate, Faſt, and Pray, are Tokens of a devout Mind.* 20

2. It is uſed to diſtinguiſh the Leſſer parts of a Sentence, 1. Cor. 6. 9, 10. *Neither Fornicators, nor Idolaters, nor Adulterers,* &c.

3. It always includes the Vocative Caſe; Acts 26. 13. *At mid-day, O King.* 25

4. It often ſupplies the place of a Parentheſis, Acts 1. 4. *Which, ſaith he, ye have heard of me.*

5. The Ablative Caſe put abſolute [109] is included [109] between (2) Comma's, Luke 3. 1, 2. *Pontius Pilate being Governour of Judea.* 30

6. It is alſo frequently uſed before (to) the ſign of the Infinitive Mood; when the Ablative Caſe with a Prepoſition begins the Clauſe; and the Principal Verb is placed after the Infinitive Mood; as, *In this caſe, to diſpair, is dangerous.*

7. Always before an, *&c.* put a Comma.

8. Obſerve, That when (2) Words are coupled with a Conjunction, the Comma is needleſs, as, *I Love and Honour thee.*

9. But if ſeveral Words in a Sentence be coupled with a Conjunction, then the Comma is needful, whether the words coupled be of diſtinct ſignification or no; Acts 2, 9. *Parthians, and Medes,* &c. *To Cheat, and Cozen, and Flater, become not an honeſt man.*

10. Before a Disjunctive or Diſcretive, a Comma [110] is always needful; [110] as, *To Fear, where there is no Fear; or to be bold, where there is no Reaſon; argues a Fooliſh, or Fool-hardy Temper.*

11. After any Figure, put a *Comma*, (if you uſe ſeveral together) as 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 9, 20, 50, *&c.*

12. But if Chapter and Verſe come both together, they muſt be diſtinguiſhed by a full Stop, thus, *Chap.* 7. *Verſ.* 4. or *Chap.* 4, 5. *Verſ.* 8, 9, 10. *&c.*

SECT. 2. *Of a Semicolon.* (;)

A Semicolon (;) carries a greater ſtreſs, ſtays ſomewhat longer, and is a middle diſtinction, when there is as much of the Sentence behind as there is before; 'tis a greater Stop than a *Comma*, and leſs than a *Colon.* Prov. 3. 5. *Truſt in the Lord with all thine*

Heart; and Lean not to thine own Vnderſtanding: 1
Pſal. 34. 6. *This poor man cryed*, &c.

1. 'Tis moſt commonly uſed, when there is a ſmall Turning of Speech to another thing, as, *Thou ſtriveſt to* [111] *know the uſe of Riches; what Vertue is,* 5 [111] *never troubles thee.*

2. It is ordinarily uſed after ſuch Sayings as have a reaſon or detraction ſubjoined; uſually beginning, *But, yet for,* &c. Prov. 24. 25, 26. *There be four things which are little upon Earth; but they are* 10 *exceeding wiſe.*

This Half Colon is uſed moſt commonly in Writing inſtead of the Colon; but thoſe who would write accurately muſt diſtinguiſh them, eſpecially in long Sentences. 15

SECT. 3. *Of a Colon* (:)

A *Colon* (:) Is when there is full Sence, but not all the ſence; not a perfect Sentence, becauſe there is ſtill more behind; and it is commonly ſet before the Reaſon given for what is before afferted; Rom. 8. 7. 20 *The Carnal Mind is enmity againſt God: for it is not ſubject,* &c.

1. A *Colon* is of great uſe in diſtinction, after contrary things, when others of the ſame nature follow; as, [112] *He loves to have a Hand in every thing,* 25 [112] *his own, and other Folks: Publick and Private: Sacred and Profane.*

2. It is proper when a Similitude is the Propoſition; and the Application is the Reddition, Prov. 25. 15. *As cold Water to a Thirſty Soul: So is Good* 30 *News from a far Country.* Prov. 27. 8. *As a Bird*

that wandreth from her Neſt: ſo is a Man that wandreth from his Place.

SECT. 4. *Of a Period or Full Stop* (.)

This Stop, or *Full Point,* is uſed at the end of a *perfect Sentence,* or when the *ſence* is *finiſhed,* where the Voice in Reading muſt be ſtayed conſiderably; and the *Tenor* of it at laſt word muſt fall low; that both the Reader may recover his Breath, and the Hearer have time to reflect a little on what is ſaid; 1 Pet. 2. 17. *Honour all Men. Love the Brotherhood. Fear God. Honour the King.* All which four, are intire Sentences.

[113] An Example of theſe four Stops [113] we have, Pſal. 141. 5. *Let the Righteous ſmite me, it ſhall be a kindneſs; and let him reprove me, it ſhall be an excellent Oil, which ſhall not break my Head: for yet my Prayer alſo ſhall be in their Calamities.*

This full Stop ſo finiſhes a Sentence, Speech, or Diſcourſe, as that nothing ſeems to be depending, nor any thing more deſigned to be ſpoke, as to that particular; It is called a *Full Point,* becauſe the Reader may leave off there, the Sence being Compleat; as, *If thou doſt any ſhameful thing with pleaſure; The pleaſure paſſeth away, the ſhame remains: If thou doſt any thing honeſtly with trouble; the trouble goes away, the honeſty remains.*

SECT. 5. *Of an Interrogation* (?)

An *Interrogation* is always uſed at the end of any direct Queſtion, to which an Anſwer may be given,

thus, 1 Sam. 12. 13. *Whose Ox have I taken? Or whose Ass have I taken?*

But sometimes the Proponent (by [114] continuing his Speech after the Words of the Question, seems to solve his own doubts; and then there needs not be an Interrogation; *As dost thou think him so much a Mad Man, to commit such a heinous Crime, as will be a perpetual Shame to him: I cannot believe it.*

SECT. 6. *Of an Admiration* (!)

'Tis used after Words or Sentences caused upon Surprize, Fear, Wonder, and Astonishment, as, *Good Good! O Strange! Wonderful!* 'Tis used after an Exclamative Speech, as, *Woe is mee! Well a day! What shall I do?* Wringing of the Hands, or otherwise by Countenance or Gesture, expressing Grief or Sadness. 'Tis placed after any Expression of Wonder or Amazement, as Rom. 11. 33. *O the Depth of the Riches, both of the Wisdom and Knowledge of God! How unsearchable are his Judgments, and his Ways past finding out!*

SECT. 7. *Of a Parenthesis* () [115]

'Tis an Interposition of one Sentence between another; before the Sence is finished; like two Half Moons or half Circles, inclosing such a Sentence within another, as may be left out; and yet the Sence remain perfect and intire; Including some Additional and Explanatory Words, more fully to illustrate the Discourse; which may be used or omitted, and yet the Sence

remain perfect; as, *Honour thy Father and thy Mother, (which is the firſt Commandment with promiſe) that it may be well with thee,* Epheſ. 6. 2, 3. *For I know that in mee, (that is in my Fleſh) dwelleth no good thing,* Rom. 7. 18.

A *Parentheſis* ought generally to be ſounded with a Lower Voice, or another kind of Tone; So, *Teach me, (I pray you) to Read:* Suppoſe, (*I pray you*) left out; It would not alter the Sence; yet it ſhould be ſounded [116] ſomewhat different from the reſt: But the [116] true framing of your Voice in a *Parentheſis* is better Learned by Hearing, and due attention to thoſe that pronounce accurately.

But in your Writing, give as ſeldom occaſion for this Note as you can, leſt your Sentence be nauſeated with it: Becauſe it is an incloſure of Words more than the ſence requires.

Obſerve in general, That Stops add great Grace and Credit to Writing.

CHAP. IV.

Of Points relating to Single Words.

SECT. 1. *Of an Apoſtrophus* (')

Obſerve,

1. THat an *Apoſtrophus* is a Note written juſt over the place of a Vowel or Conſonant; or ſet over a Letter, to ſignifie ſomething left out or cut off, as *clos'd* for *cloſed; ſhou'd* for *ſhould.*

But 'tis needleſs to write an Apoſtrophus, where 1 [117]
(s) is ſet for (th), as *loves,* for (*he loveth*) there being nothing omitted, onely the (th), which in found is but one Letter, is changed into (s).

2. An *Apoſtrophus* is uſed ſometimes when two 5
Syllables or Words are contracted into one, as, *'tis,* for *it is; 'twere,* for *it were; hee'l,* for *hee will; th' Earth,* for *the Earth; part 'em,* or *part 'um,* for *part them; i'th',* for *in the; I'll,* for *I will; ne'er,* for *never; o're,* for *over:* but this kind of Abbreviation is 10
moſt uſed in Verſe.

3. An Apoſtrophus is uſed to denote a Genitive Caſe, poſſeſſion, or belonging to; as, *My Father's Land; my Wive's Son; for, Land of my Father; Son of my Wife.* 15

SECT. 2. *Of a Dereſis* (¨)

Dereſis or *Dialyſis,* is a Note of a Diphthong parted into two Syllables, ſet over the latter Vowel; as *creäte, reäl;* and in moſt Proper [118] Names in [118]
the Bible; except *Cain, Iſaac, Beelzebub, Pharoah,* 20
Paul, Saul, Reuben, Theudas, and *Canaan* the Land, but (*aa*) are parted in *Canaän* the Son of *Noäh.*

SECT. 3. *Of an Hyphen, thus* (-) *markt.*

An *Hyphen* is a Note; (1.) Either of Connexion, or joining together the Syllables of the ſame Word, 25
when one or more of them happen to be written in one Line, and the reſt (for want of room) in another;

where note (by the way) To avoid as much as you can ſuch a ſeparation; which diſgraceth the Writing, and is diſpleaſant to the Reader; But rather leave a ſmall blank ſpace at the end of the Line, and ſo contrive it, either by writing a little nearer or wider, that a long Word may not happen at the end of the Line: But if it cannot be prevented, be ſure to part [119] it ſo, that your ſyllables be [119] truly divided, as *Chil-dren;* not *Chi-ldren,* when one part of a Word is written at the end of a Line (where your *Hyphen* is to be placed) and the other part of it at the beginning of the next Line; where another *Hyphen* is to be placed for better diſtinction. (2.) Where two or three whole Words by way of Elegancy are joined in one, ſuch kind of Compounds are uſually parted with an Hyphen, as *ſelf-love, Heart-ſearching, Common-wealth, Work-man-ſhip, Hand-Granado, Fancy-pleaſing-Faces, Fire-ſhovel, quick-ſighted, pale-faced, well-ſpring,* Prov. 16. 22. *ſome-times, Houſe-keeping.* In which kind of Compoſition our Language is ſecond to none, no, not to the Copious Greek it ſelf.

SECT. 4. *Of a Caret or Induction* (^)

Denoting where a Word is wanting, or forgotten, and placed above the Line, where it ſhould come in [120] thus (^). This mark, ſhews where [120] ſomething left out, and ſet down in another place, ought to be brought in, which is to be placed at the bottom of the Line, where the Sence requires the Word or Clauſe to be brought in; ſo it ſerves to bring in Letters or Words interlined.

CHAP. V. 1

Of Occaſional Marks.

1. AN *Aſterisk* or *Aſteriſm,* is uſed in ſeveral places; In the top, bottom, or margin of a Page, or ſide of a Leaf. 'Tis a Note of Illuſtration, 5 ſo called, from its Star-like-form, thus (*) 'tis placed when one Sentence alludes to, or may be compared with another.

2. A Note *Citation* or *Quotation;* when any thing is quoted from another Author; or taking another mans 10 Words verbatim: Every Line's [121] end is marked [121] thus ("), which Printers call a double Comma turn'd.

3. An *Obelisk,* or *Dagger,* thus (†) Refers from the Matter to the Margin.

An *Index,* Is a Note like a Hand, (☛), with a 15 Forefinger pointing out to ſomething that is remarkable, worthy to be obſerved; ſome notable Saying or Sentence, and directs from the Margin to the Matter, or Body of the Page.

5. An *Eclipſis,* is a piece of a ſtraight Line drawn 20 at the beginning or ending of a Verſe, or any part of a Sentence; Denoting that ſome part of the Verſe or Sentence is left out, as

— — *nothing can need a Lye;*
A fault that needs it moſt grows two thereby. 25

6. A *Section* thus markt (§), is uſed, when a Chapter or large Diſcourſe, is divided into ſeveral parts, each beginning (as it were) a new Head of Diſcourſe.

7. A *Column,* is half a ſide of a Leaf, as it is G divided in our Bibles.

[122] 8. A *Margin,* is the Space, or Blank-place along the ſide of every Page.

9. When there is occaſion for ſeveral Remarks, 'tis done by ſmall Letters of the Alphabet, as, *a, b, c,* as in the Grammar, and many other Authors. So Annotations upon Scripture, or any other Comment; And ſometimes by Figures, as in Latin Authors.

10. *Parallels* or two Lines ſtraight up, thus (‖) uſed promiſcuouſly with an Obelisk or Dagger (†) in Annotations upon the Bible.

11. A *Paragraph* thus (¶) commonly preceeds a Sentence, which bears no dependance on what went before; But begins ſome new matter; and muſt not begin in the middle of a Line: And is uſed before ſeveral Verſes in the Bible.

12. *Parantheſis* [Expoſition] is the Explaining ſomething going before, contained between two Angular Lines after this manner [ ] called Crotchets or Brackets.

[123] 13. *Emphaſis,* [expreſs earneſtneſs] ſignifies the Force of the Senſe of ſome particular Word or Words above others, and is uſually expreſt by putting ſuch Words into a different Character, either for kind; as Engliſh, or Italick Letters; or Bigneſs: A Capital at the beginning, or all the word Great Letters.

14. An Accent is the Elevation or lifting up of the Voice, as (*ri*) in *Horizon,* muſt be ſounded longer, than *Ho* or *zon:* ſo (*no*) in *ignoble,* muſt be ſounded long.

Now, Obſerve, never to ſtop or take breath in your Reading; but at a Stop or Point (that is) where the Sence ſtops. For the Omiſſion of Stops is the Confounding of the Sence, and the miſplacing them, is the perverting of the ſence; as *Chriſt faith, Saint* Peter *dyed for us;* Inſtead of; *Chriſt, faith Saint* Peter, *dyed for us.* G2

CHAP. VI. [124]

Of Contractions or Abbreviations of ſeveral Words.

Obſerve 1. THat for a more compendious way of writing, ſome ſet one Letter or more over another for a perfect Syllable, as wth for with; w^{t} for what; w^{n} for when; wch for which; y^{t} for that; y^{e} for the; y^{n} for then; y^{m} for them; y^{u} for you; M^{r} for Maſter; M^{rs} for Miſtriſs *&c.* Some write y^{r} for your; and ſome write y^{r} for their.

But theſe Contractions, or ſhort Writing of ſeveral Words, I would adviſe to be uſed as ſeldom as may be; (1.) Becauſe it argues diſreſpect, or a kind of ſlighting: (2.) Becauſe many do not underſtand them: (3.) The frequent uſe of them are apt to ſpoil [125] the [125] Hand, eſpecially of young beginners, and to make the ſence of ordinary Writers altogether unintelligible.

If they ſeem at any time neceſſary, it muſt be, (1.) For Expedition ſake; (2.) For Convenience of writing a great deal in a little ſpace, and to prevent ſeparation of Words at the end of Lines, which though it cannot be avoided in Printing; yet may be much pre-

vented in Writing, to the no ſmall Commendation of the Scribe, and Pleaſure of the Reader.

However, Cuſtom hath made ſome of theſe Contractions abſolutely neceſſary; as, *&c.* for *et cætera,* in Latin, ſignifying (*the reſt*), but 'tis commonly underſtood in Engliſh for, *and ſo forth,* or, *and ſo on. Viz.* or *vizt.* for *videlicet;* or rather *videre licet,* you may ſee: but in Engliſh, 'tis uſually written for, *to wit, namely,* or *that is to ſay. Mr.* for *Maſter;* and *Mrs.* for *Miſtriſs:* The Title before the Names of Men and
G 3 Women; And *S.* or *St.* for *Saint. Sr.* for *Sir.*
[126] [126] Theſe Contractions, I ſay, are ſo frequent, both in Writing and Print, but eſpecially in Writing, that it is now grown ridiculous to write them in Letters at length.

Now becauſe too many Contractions are to be met withal in Manuſcripts or Writing, (not printed) I muſt explain them, not ſo much for imitation, as Prevention, and Inſtruction.

(i. e.) for *id, eſt,* in Latin; *that is,* in Engliſh. (e. g.) for *Exempli gratia.* (v. g.) *Verbi gratia,* for *Examples ſake,* or, *as for Example.* (q.) for *quaſi, as it were.* (q. d.) for *quaſi diceret; as if he ſhould ſay* (v.) or (vid.) for *vide* in Latin; *ſee,* in Engliſh. *p,* for *per, by;* as *p Annum, By the Year. p Centum,* By the *Hundred. A. D.* or, *An. Dom.* for *Anno Domini, In the Year of our Lord. Mdm.* for *Memorandum;* Engliſh *Be it remembred.*

A. B. for *Artium Baccalaurius;* Engliſh, *Bachelour of Art.*

[127] *M. A. Artium Magiſter;* Engliſh, *Maſter of Arts.*

B. D. Bachelour of Divinity. 1

D. D. Doctor of Divinity.

S. T. D. Sacrofanctæ Theologiæ Doctor; Englifh, *Doctor of Divinity.*

LL. D. Legum Doctor; Englifh, *Doctor of Law.* 5

M. D. Medicinæ Doctor; Englifh, *Doctor of Phyfick.*

R. S. S. for *Regis Societatis Socius;* Englifh, *Fellow of the Royal Society.*

Sc. for *fcilicet;* or rather, *fcire licet, You may* 10 *know;* and is ufually taken in Englifh, for *to wit, that is to fay*, or *namely.*

M. S. S. for *Manufcriptis;* Englifh, *Manufcripts* or *Books* (not printed) but *written.*

Exon, for *Exoniæ Civitas*, the City of *Exeter.* 15 *Oxon*, for *Oxoniæ*, *Oxford. Roffen*, or *Roff.* for *Roffenfis*, *Rochefter. Salop*, for *Salopiæ*, *Shrewfbury* or *Shropfhire. Ebor.* for *Eboracenfis*, *York*, or *Yorkfhire.*

So *Sarum*, for *Salifbury.* 20

Berks, for *Berkfhire.*

Bucks, for *Buckinghamfhire.* [128]

P. for *paginæ*, fide or page of a Book.

L. a Line of a Book.

Fo. 4*to.* 8*to.* 12*mo.* Relating to the feveral Vo- 25 lumes of Books, as, *Fo.* for *Folium;* fo that Books in Folio, are whole or half Sheets. Thofe in

4*to*, are fuch as be folded up into four Parts or Leaves.

8*vo.* into 8 Parts or Leaves. 30

When you ſee *l. s. d. ob.* and *q.* ſet over Summs of Money; The

l. ſtands for *Libræ*, *Pounds.*

s. for *Solidi*, *ſhillings.*

d. for *Denarji*, *Pence.*

ob. for *Oboli*, *Half Pence.*

q. for *Quadrantes*, *Farthings.*

So commonly *Q.* for *Queſtion.* *A* for *Anſwer.* *Obj.* for *Objection.* *Sol.* for *Solution*, or *Anſwer.* *Chap.* for *Chapter.* *V.* or *Ver.* for *Verſe.*

So the firſt two or three Letters in the Names of the Books in the Bible, as *Gen.* for *Geneſis.* *Mat.* for *Matthew.* *Rev.* for *Revelations.* And *Ecclus*, for [129] *Eccleſiaſticus;* the Name [129] of a Book in the *Apocrypha.* *R.* for *Reaſon.* *V.* for *Vſe.* *Dct.* for *Doctrine.* *Xſt* for *Chriſt.* *Xmas* for *Chriſtmas.* *K.* for *King.* *L.* for *Lord.* *Xn.* for *Chriſtian.* *D.* for *Duke.* *Bp.* for *Biſhop.* *Kt.* for *Knight.* *Bart.* for *Baronet.* *Rt.* for *Right.* *H.* for *Highneſs.* *Hble* for *Honourable.* *Wp* for *Worſhip.* *Wll* for *Worſhipful.* *Lps* for *Lordſhips.* *Majty* for *Majeſty.* *Eſq;* for *Eſquire.* *Hd* for *Honoured.* *Col* for *Colonel.* *Capt* or *Cpt* for *Captain.* *Lieut* for *Lieutenant.* *Servt* for *Servant.* *Yrs* for *Yours.* *Pd* for *paid.* *dd* for *delivered* or *deliver*, on the outſide or Superſcription of a Letter. *Acct* for *Accompt.* *Recd* for *Received.* *Lr* for *Letter.* *Admrs* for *Adminiſtrators.* *Comrs* for *Commiſſioners.* *Agt* for *againſt.* *Amgt* for *amongſt.* *N. B.* for *Nota Benè;* in Engliſh, *mark well.*

Likewiſe the two or three firſt Letters of the Names of the Months, as, *Jan.* for *January.* *Feb.* for

February, &c. So 7*ber* for *Sepiember.* 8*ber* for 1
October. 9*ber* for *November.* [130] And *xber* for [130]
December: And 95. for 1695.

So *Cant.* for *Canterbury.* *C. C. C.* for *Corpus Chriſti College.* 5

Alſo the two firſt Letters of Men and Womens Sir-Names, as well as Chriſtian Names, are frequently ſet for their whole Names; but moſt commonly not above the firſt, or two or three more of the Letters of the Chriſtian Name; eſpecially if it be long, are 10 ſubſcribed in any Perſons Names at the bottom or end of Letters or Epiſtles. So we familiarly Contract the Chriſtian Names of the Youth of both Sexes; as, *Nab,* for *Abigal: Sauny* for *Alexander: Tony* for *Anthony: Auſtin* for *Auguſtin: Ann*, *Nann*, or *Nancy: Bat* for 15 *Bartholomew: Ben* for *Benjamin: Clem.* for *Clement: Kit* for *Chriſtopher: Kate* for *Catherine: Dan.* for *Daniel: Dol.* for *Dorothy: Deb* for *Deborah: Nell* for *Elenor: Ned* for *Edward: Beſs*, *Betty*, for *Elizabeth; Frank*, both for *Francis* a Mans Name, and for 20 *Frances* a Womans Name: [131] *Greg*, for *Gregory:* [131] *Hal, Harry,* for *Henry: Numph.* for *Humphry: Jo.* for *Joſeph: Joſ.* for *Joſhua: Jemmy* for *James: Jack* for *John: Jug* for *Joan: Len.* for *Leonard: Pat, Mat,* for *Martha: Mat.* alſo for *Matthew,* a Mans Name: 25 *Pal*, *Mal,* for *Mary: Meg,* for *Margaret: Madg,* for *Margery. Nick,* for *Nicholas. Nat,* for *Nathaniel: Nol* for *Oliver: Not* for *Ottowel: Pen,* for *Penelope: Priſ*, for *Priſcilla: Phil,* for *Philip: Bob, Robin,* for *Robert: Dick,* for *Richard: Beck* for *Rebeckah:* 30 *Hodg* for *Roger: Sam* for *Samuel: Sim* for *Simon:*

Sol for *Solomon: Sue* for *Sufanna: Tom,* for *Thomas: Tim* for *Timothy: Val* for *Valentine: Prue* for *Prudence: Wat* for *Walter: Will* for *William.*

A ſtrike, or ſhort ſmall flat Stroke over any Vowel, ſtands for (*n̄*), a little longer for (*m̄*), as, *Remember my Commedations*: alſo when there are 2 (*m's*), they commonly are contracted into one by ſuch a ſtroke over, thus (*m̄*): and ſome write (*con̄*) with a kind of a daſh over it for (*tion*) when they end long words, eſpeci-
[132] [132]ally; And many Fantaſtick Contractions, which had better be avoided, if we conſult the end of Writing, which is, that it may be eaſily read and underſtood.

CHAP. VII.

Of Words vulgarly ſpoken, and groſly miſtaken in Writing.

AS *Ax,* for *ask: except,* for *accept,* a frequent Miſtake, tho' a quite contrary ſence, as if *aeeept* for *except: Buſhop,* for *Biſhop: Chimly* for *Chimney: Chorles*, for *Charles: dud*, for *did: dandur*, for *dandrif: eend,* for *end: cen't*, for *is it not: Extree,* for *Axle-tree: Frankumſence,* for *Frankinceneſe: Furmity,* for *Frumenty: Fut,* for *Foot: faw*, for *few: gim me,* or *gem me,* for *give me: gove,* for *gave: grift,* for *graft; git,* for *get: hundurd*, for *hundred: howſomever,*
[133] [133] or *howzever,* for *howſoever: hild*, for *held: Hankecher*, for *Handkerchief: Impoſſable*, for *impoſſible: lat*, for *let: mought*, *med*, for *might: Meece,* for *Mice: Maracle,* for *Miracle: nother*, *neither: ommoſt*, for *almoſt: Wuts,* for *Oats: op*, for *up: wun,* for *one:*

quawm, for *qualm: Reddiſh*, for *Radiſh: ſex*, for 1
ſays: So, (*ſh*) for (*ſ*) before (*u*), after the Weſt-Countrey-
Dialect; as *ſhure*, for *ſure: Shugar*, for *Sugar*, &c.
skimmer, for *ſcummer: ſqurge*, for *ſcourge: ſcrupelous*,
for *ſcrupulous: ſtomp*, for *ſtamp: ſhet*, for *ſhut:* 5
ſarvice, for *ſervice: terrable*, for *terrible: tunder*, for
tinder: thraſh, for *threſh: thare*, for *their*, or, belonging
to them: Likewiſe *thare*, for *there* a Place; though
both have the ſame ſound of *thare;* yet we never
write *thare* with an (*a*), and when to write (*ei*) or (*re*), 10
the Sence muſt be carefully minded, leſt one be written
for the other, which is very abſurd and ridiculous.
So *truel* for *trowel: widſt*, *wudſt*, for *wouldſt: wull*,
for *will: wuth*, for *with: wumme*, for *with me:* H
[134] *whuther*, for *whither: wuſted*, for *worſted: won't*, 15 [134]
for *will not: want*, for *wont: yerb*, for *herb: yerth*,
for *earth: you*, for *you: yeuſleſs*, for *uſeleſs: yeuſary*,
for *uſury*, &c. With many more ſuch like Abſurdities
you may daily find in the ordinary Writings of the
vulgar ignorant ſort of People, which you ought to 20
take ſpecial Care to avoid; and as you meet with them,
to ſet them down in your Blank Paper-Book, (kept
for that purpoſe,) in Alphabetical Order, and Corrected
as you ſee in this Chapter; which if duely obſerved,
and put in practice, will in a little time make you 25
write True Engliſh competently well; nay, perhaps to
your own Admiration; if you compare what you write
after two or three Months exerciſing your ſelf in this
courſe, with what you writ before. And for a further
help, I hope the next Chapter will not be a little 30
ſubſervient.

[135] 1

CHAP. VIII.

Of Words of the Like Sound, but Different Sence, and Various Spelling and Writing.

A

5 A*Bſolute,* Without exception: *Obſolete*, Out of uſe. *Accidence,* for Children; *Accidents,* Chances: *All,* in number: A Coblers *Awl.* *Alley,* narrow Street: *Allie* or *Ally*, an aſſociate: *Allay,* to aſſwage: *Alloy* a Baſer Metal. *Allow'd,* approved: To ſpeak *aloud.* 10 *Altar,* for Sacrifice: *Alter,* to change. *Angel.* or Spirit: *Angle*, a Corner: or to *Angle* for Fiſh. *Are,* glad or ſad: *Air,* from the Sky: *Heir* to an Eſtate: *Hair* of the Head: *Hare,* that is hunted. To *Ear*, or Plow the Ground: *Here,* in this place: To *Hear* with the
H 2 15 *Ear: Year,* or 12 Months: *Er'e*, or before. *Arrows*,
[136] [136] to ſhoot withal: *Aroſe,* did ariſe, *Arras,* rich Hangings: *Harraſs,* to tire out, or weary. *Aray* in Battle: *Array*, Cloathing. *Arrant,* Notorious: *Errand*, Buſineſs one goes about. *Aunt*, a Fathers or Mothers 20 Siſter: *Ant*, a Piſmire. *Aſcent*, or going up: *Aſſent*, Agreement. *Ark* of *Noah: Arch-Angel.* *Aſp,* a Venemous Serpent: *Haſp* for a Door: *Aſſay* to try: *Eſſay*, a *Trial,* attempt or ſhort Diſcourſe. *Aſſiſtance,* help: *Aſſiſtants*, helpers. *Aſs*, a dull Beaſt: *As*, for Example, 25 like; *Aſh*, a Tree, *Ask*, to enquire: *Ax*, to Hew with: *Acts*, Deeds. *Adieu*, Fare-well: *Adoo*, great Stir.

B

Bachelaur of Arts: *Bachelor*, a Man unmarried. *Bacon*, Swines Fleſh dryed: *Beacon*, on a Hill: To 30 *Becken*, or Nod at. *Badg*, a Mark, or Token: *Batch*,

of Bread. *Bays*, or Laurel: *Bayz*, a ſort of Cloth. 1
Bail, ſecurity: *Bale*, or Pack. *Ball*, to play with:
Bawl, to cry out: *Bald*, that [137] hath loſt his Hair. [137]
Band, for the Neck: *Bond*, for Money. *Bare*, naked:
Bear, a wild Beaſt: To *bear* or ſuffer: *Beer*, to drink: 5
Bier, to carry dead Corps on. *Buyer* of Goods: *Berry*
of a Tree: *Bury* the Dead. *Baſe*, Vile: *Baſs*-Viol.
Bark of a Tree: *Bark* like a Dog: *Barque*, or ſmall
Ship. *Barriſter*, à Counſellour at the Bar: *Barratour*,
a troubleſome Wrangler. *Battel*, or *Battail*, a Fight: 10
To *Battle*, or Diet in a College. *Be*, is, are; *Bee*,
that gathereth Honey. *Biever*, a fine Hat: *Bever*, a
Repaſt between Meals. *Bellies*, Paunches: *Bellows* to
blow with. *Beray*, defile: *Bewray*, diſcover. *Beſeech*,
to entreat: *Beſiege*, to beſet with Souldiers. *Bitter*, 15
not ſweet: *Bittour*, a Wild Fowl. *Blue*, Colour: *Blew*,
did *Blow*. A *Bin* to keep Bread or Corn in: *Been*,
waſt, were. A *Bile*, or Sore: To *Boil*, or Seethe. A
Bole, or Lump: A *Boll* to waſh in: A *Bowl* to drink
in: A *Boul* to trundle. *Boar*, an Hee-Swine: To *Bore* 20
an Hole. A *Book* to read in: A [138] *Buck* of Cloaths; H3[138]
or the *Buck* or Hee of ſeveral Creatures, as Deer,
Rabbits, &c. To *Bow*, or Bend: A *Bowe* to ſhoot
with; *Boughs* or Branches: To *Bouze*, or Quaff: or
drink exceſſively. To *Breed*, or engender: A *Brede* 25
of Silk: *Bread* to eat: *Bred*, Educated, or brought up.
Boy, Lad: *Buoy* of an Anchor. *Breaches*, Gaps,
Diviſions: *Breeches*, that Men wear. *Bruit*, a Rumour: *Brute*, Beaſt. *Bullace*, great Sloes: *Bullets*,
we ſhoot. *Burrough*, a Town corporate: *Burrow*, or 30
hollow Place. To *Buy* with Money: *By* the *Bye*.

C

Caul, or Suet: To *Call* by Name: A *Cawl* like a Net, for Periwigs. *Centaury* or *Centory*, an Herb: *Century*, a 100 Years. *Sentinel;* (not *Centry*, nor *Sentry*,) a private Souldier upon the Watch. *Cenſer*, an Officer: *Cenſure*, or Reproof: A *Cenſor* for Incenſe. *Chear* or Victuals: *Cheer* up, and be merry. *Claws* of Birds: *Clauſe* of a Sentence. *Cellar* under Ground: [139] [139] *Seller* of Wares. *Chair* to ſit on: *Chare*, little odd Buſineſs. *Chas'd*, purſued: *Chaſt*, undefiled. *Chews* the Cud: *Chuſe*, make choice. *Coat*, or outward Garment: To *Quote* or Cite an Author. *Choler*, Anger: *Collar*, Neck-band. *Common*, uſual: *Commune*, or talk together. *Coold*, made cold: *Could*, was able. *Coughing*, a ſtraining of the Lungs: A *Coffin* for a dead Body. *Counſel* or Advice: The *Council*-Houſe. To *Cozen*, or cheat: A *Couſin*, an Uncle or Aunts, Son or Daughter. *Coarſe* a dead Body: *Courſe*, not fine. *Currents*, Streams: *Corants*, a Fruit: *Currant*-Money. *Cannon*, or great Gun: *Canon*, a Church-Rule. *Car'd*, or did care: A *Card*, to work or play with. *Colour*, Blue, Red, &c. A *Culler*, one that picketh and chuſeth. *Candid*, fair, ſincere: *Candy'd* with Sugar. *Crow*, a Fowl: A *Croe* of Iron. *Cauſe*, occaſion: *Caſe*, condition. *Ceaſe*, leave off: *Seiſe*, lay hold on: *Size*, bigneſs. A *Champion*, one that fights [140] for another: [140] *Champain*, plain open Fields. *Cymball*, a Muſical Inſtrument: *Symbol*, a Mark or Sign. *Crowner*, or *Coroner*, an Officer inquiring after Murder: A *Corner*, or Bye-place. *Crew*, or did Crow like a Cock: *Crue*, Company. *Cauſes*, producing Effects:

Caufey's, paved Ways. *Cummin*, a Seed: *Coming*, moving forward. A *Cithern* for Mufick: *Citron*, a Fruit. A *Cravet*, worn about the Neck: *Crevet*, a Goldfmith's melting Pot.

D

Dam, to ftop Water: *Damm*, a Beaft that brings forth young ones: *Damn*, Condemn: *Dame*, Miftrifs. *Dear*, coftly, or beloved: *Deer*, Venifon, Hart, Buck, or Doe. *Deceafe*, death, or departure: *Difeafe*, Sicknefs, Diftemper. *Deferr*, to delay: *Differ*, difagree. *Delegate*, or Deputy: *Delicate*, nice, dainty. *Demure*, modeft: *Demurr*, debate, doubt. *Defcent*, a going down, Pedigree: *Diffent* or difagree: *Decent*, handfome. *Difgeft*, to concoct Vic[141]tuals: *Digeft*, to fet in order. [141] *Dew* on the Grafs: *Due* or owing: *Adieu*, Godb'wy, or God be with you: *Dun*, Colour: *Done*, finifhed. *Doe*, or fhe Rabbit: *Dough* to make Bread of: To *Do* any thing. *Defert*, Merit, alfo to forfake: *Defart*, a Wilderneſs. *Deed*, Indenture: *Dead*, departed this Life. To *Dye* Cloth: To *Die*, or depart this World. *Duft* of the Earth, Why *doft* thou fo? *Dolour*, grief: *Dollar*, a foreign Coin. *Doer*, hee that doth: *Door* of an Houfe.

E

Eat. Meat: *Yet*, notwithftanding. *Eaft*-Wind: *Yeaft* to make Bread with. *Eyes* of the Body: *Ice*, frozen Water. *Eminent*, excellent: *Imminent*, depending. *Ean*, to bring forth Young, as Sheep do: *En'e*, for even. *Early*, betimes: *Yearly*, Year after Year.

Yern, to pity: *Yarn,* Woollen thread. *Earth,* the Ground: *Hearth* of a Chimney. *Eldern,* a Tree: *Elder,* [142] more old. *Err,* miſtake: *Er'e,* [142] a while ſince. *Enough,* ſufficient; applyed to quantity or quality, is joined to the Singular Number; as Meat *Enough: Enow,* denoting Number, as men *enow;* joined to the Plural Number. *Ewe,* a Shee Sheep: *Yew,* a Tree. *Exorciſe,* to Conjure: *Exerciſe,* labour or diverſion.

F

Fain, glad: *Feign,* Counterfeit: *Fair,* Beautiful: Alſo, *Fair* or Market: *Fare,* Diet, alſo Coach-Hire or Wateridge: *Fear,* a Paſſion of the Mind. *Forth,* abroad: *Fourth,* in Number. *Fiends,* evil Spirits: *Fins* of *Fiſh: Find,* obtain: *Fine,* brave: or a mulct, *Fin'd* for Alderman: *Flea,* a ſort of Vermin: To *Flee,* or eſcape: *Flay* the Skin off. *Fly* as a Bird: *Flie,* a ſmall Inſect. *Flower* of the Field: *Flour* of Meal: *Floor* of a Room. *Friez,* Cloth: *Freez,* to Congeal. *Fir*-Tree: *Furr*-Gown. *Fowl,* great Birds: *Foul,* or Filthy. *Fit,* proportioned: *Fight,* fought, or did fight. [143] *Furrs,* fine hairy Skins: *Furz,* a ſtiff[143]prickly Shrub. A *Form* of Words: A *Fourm* to ſit on. A *Fence,* or Incloſure in the *Fens* or Marſh-Ground. A *File* of Souldiers; or to *File,* or rub with a *File:* A *Foil,* a ſmall overthrow; not a fair *Fall;* alſo, Acceſſory Beauty, compared with worſe, or contrary. *Fore, before,* former; *Four,* a Number. *Foal,* a Colt: *Fool,* a ſilly Fellow. *Flax,* to make Linen of: *Flakes,* thin broad Particles (ſuppoſe) of Iron. *Fold,* wrap together: *Foal'd,* or brought forth a Colt.

G

Gentile, Handſome: *Gentle* mild: *Gentiles,* Heathens: *Gentles,* Maggots. *Gauntlet*, a Souldiers Buff, or Iron Glove: to run the *Gantlop,* a way of Scourging Souldiers. *Geſture,* Carriage of the Body: *Jeſter,* or Witty Perſon, who cauſeth Laughter: *Gueſs*, think: *Gueſt,* a Friend. *Guilt* in Conſcience: *Gilt* with Gold: *Clyſter,* to be injected up the Fundament. *Groan,* for Grief: *Grown* in Years. *Gard,* [144] the great Hem of a Garment: The King's *Guard.* *Galleys,* Ships with Oars: *Gallows,* to Hang on. *Groat,* or Four Pence: *Grot,* or Cave. *Go'ſt* doſt go: *Ghoſt,* or Spirit. *Garden* for Herbs or Flowers: *Guardian,* one truſted with a Fatherleſs Child. A *Grey,* or Badger: A *Greyhound;* but *Gray,* a Colour. *Gun,* to ſhoot with: *Gone,* went away.

H

To *Hake* or Spit: *Hawk*, a Bird of Prey. *Hach,* a diſh made of cold Meat: *Harſh,* rough: *Hatch* of a Door: To *Hatch* Chickens. To *Hale,* or pull: *Hall,* or publick Room: *Hail* from the Sky: *Ail,* or be Ill. *Hart*, or Deer: *Heart* in the Body: *Art,* Skill; *Art,* thou art. *Hell,* a place of Torment: *Heel* of the Foot; *Heal* a Wound; *Hee'l,* he will. *Herd* of Swine; *Heard,* or did hear; *Hard* as a Stone. *Haven,* for Ships; *Heaven,* a place of Glory. *Hy,* to make haſte; *High,* lofty, tall. *Hire*, Wages; *Higher* than [145] you. *Hallow,* or make Holy; *Hollow,* empty; *Halloe*, or *Holloo,* to baul, or cry aloud as Hunts-men do. *Hole,* bored through; *Whole,* or intire; *Holy,* Sacred; *Holly,* a Tree; *Wholly,* altogether. *Home,* at ones own

Houſe; *Whom,* what Man; *Holm,* Holly. *Hoop,* for a Veſſel; *Whoop,* to Halloe, or cry aloud. *Hoar,* or White Froſt; *Hoary,* or gray-headed; *Whore,* a Quean, Harlot, or Strumpet; *Hour,* or ſpace of time; *Our,* own. *Head*, of the Body; Take *Heed. Horſe,* a Beaſt; *Hoarſe* with a Cold. *Humble,* meek; *Vmble* of a Deer. *Hearing,* giving Ear to; *Hering,* a Fiſh. *Hymn,* a Song; *Him,* that man. *Hens* and Chickens; from *Hence.*

I

I, my ſelf; *Eye*, to ſee with; *Ile*, a Walk in a Church; *I'll*, for I will; *Iſle*, an Iſland; Salad *Oyl. Idle*, ſloathful; *Idol,* or falſe God. *Incite,* ſtir up; *Inſight*, skill in Buſineſs. *Ingenious*, Witty; *Ingenuous*,
I [146] good [146] natured. *Imply,* contain, or import; *Imploy*, to ſet on work. *Inn,* for Travellers; *In*, within this place. *Itch*, a Diſtemper; *Hitch,* or catch hold in. *Judge* on the Bench: *Jug*, Bottle. *Jerkin,* or ſhort Coat; *Jerking*, or Whipping.

K

Kennel, for Dogs; *Canal*, or middle of a Stream. *Kill*, or Murder; A Brick or Lime-*Kiln. Knave*, diſhoneſt man, *Nave*, of a Cart-Wheel; *Knight*, a Title of Honour; *Night* and Day; *Kin.* Kindred, *Keen*, ſharp.

L

Latin, Tongue; *Latten*, a ſort of Tin. *Lamb*, or young Sheep; to *Lamm*; or beat. *Lame*, one that halts. *Lance*, or ſpear; to *Launch*, a Ship. A *Laſs*, young Maid, or Damoſel. A *Laſt*, to make Shoes

upon; firſt and *Laſt: Lead*, or guid; *Lead*, or guided; 1
and *Lead*, a Metal, are all three written with the ſame
[147] Letters; but *Lead*, or guided would be better, [147]
Led, without, an (a). *Leſſen;* to make leſs; to *Learn*
a *Leſſon*. To *Liſten* or Hearken diligently; a *Leaper* 5
or Jumper; a *Leper*, one that hath a Leproſy; *Leopard*,
a ſpotted Beaſt. *Lain*, placed; *Lane*, a narrow Way,
commonly between Hedges. *Leſs*, ſmaller; *Leaſt*, ſmall-
eſt; *Leſt*, a Conjunction Negative, or Note of forbidding,
as, *leſt I chaſtiſe you*. *Lease*, with a ſoft ſhort (s) 10
to glean; *Leaſe*, with long hard (ſ) an Indenture.
A *Leaſh* of Hounds or Hares; alſo a Line to hold a
Dog in. *Laid*, or ſet up, or away; to *Lade* or Load
a Veſſel, Boat or Ship. *Leſſer*, more little; *Leaſure*
or *Leiſure*, ſpare time. *Legions* of men; *Legends,* Idle 15
Stories. *Leman*, a Bawd, or Strumpet; *Limon*, a
Fruit; to *Limm* or Paint, *Limb,* a Member. *Lice*,
filthy Vermin; *Lyes*, falſe Tales, Untruths; *Lies* along.
League of Peace; *Leg* of the Body. *Line* in Writing;
or *Line*, a ſmall Rope; and a *Loin* of any Creature. 20
Liturgy, [148] Common-Prayer; *Lethargy*, a Sleepy I2 [148]
Diſeaſe. *Lo*, behold; *Low*, not high. *Looſe*, with a
hard long (ſ), debaucht, lewd: *Loose,* with a ſhort ſoft
(s), to Untie: *Loſe*, to let go, or *Loſe* any thing. A
Louſe, with a long hard (ſ); to *Louse*, with a ſoft 25
ſhort (s); To look for *Lice*. *Loth*, unwilling: To *Loath*,
diſdain, abhorr. *Leek*, an Herb: The *Leak* in a Ship.

M

Male, the Hee; *Mail*, a packet of Letters; a Coat
of *Mail*, Armour; To *Maul*, or ſtrike. The Horſes 30

1 *Mane; Main*, great, chief; as the *Main* Ocean. To *Manure* the Ground belonging to the *Mannour*-Houſe, after this *manner*. A *Map*, Deſcription of a Town or Country; A *Mop*, to waſh a Room with. *Mare*, that
5 breeds Colts; *Maior*, or *Mayor* of a City; but *Major* in an Army. *Marred*, ſpoiled, corrupted; *Married*, joined in *Marriage*. *Marſh*, or Mariſh, a Moory place; *March*, the third Month; or the Souldiers *march*.
[149] [149] *Maſs*, a groſs lump of any thing; *Maſt* of a
10 Ship; *Mayſt*, haſt Liberty. The *Mantil*-Tree, or croſs Beam of a Chimney; To *Mantle*, froth; alſo an upper looſe Garment. The *Mace* carried before the Maior; alſo a Spice. *Meſh*, or *Maſh*, a Mixture for a Horſe. A *Meſs* of Meat or Pottage. *Medal*, a ſort of Coin;
15 To *meddle*, or have to do with. *Meſſage*, Errand; *Meſuage*, Tenement, or Farm-Houſe. *Medlar*, a Fruit; *Meddler*, a Buſybody. *Melon*, a kind of Guord or Pumpkin; *Million*, Ten hundred thouſand — 1000000. *Meat*, Food; *Meet*, fit, convenient; To *mete*, or meaſure.
20 *Meeter*, fitter; *Metre*, Verſe or Rhythme. *Mettle*, courage; *Metal* of any *mineral*, as Braſs, Steel. *Mile*, 1000 Paces, or Eight Furlongs. To *moil*, or labour, much, hard. *Might*, Power; *Mite*, an Inſect in Cheeſe; alſo the ſmalleſt Coin. *Mind*, or Underſtanding;
25 *Mine*, belonging to me; alſo a *Mine* of Gold, Silver, &c. *Moat*, or Pond round a Houſe; *Mote* in the Eye;
13 [150] *Moan*, or Lament; *Mown* [150] Graſs. *Mourning*, Lamentation; *Morning* and Night. *Morter*, to beat in; *Mortar*, made of Lime, &c. *Mower*, he that mows;
30 *More* or leſs; *Moor*, a Black; alſo to *moor* a Ship. To *mowe* down Graſs or Corn; A *Mow* (ſounding *Mou*)

a Rick of Corn or Hay. *Mole*, a Vermin, working 1
under Ground; alſo a Mark or Spot in the Face or
Body; likewiſe a Peer or Bank, or Fenſe made up
againſt the Sea. *Mold*, to Caſt any thing in; *Mould*,
fine crumbling Earth; To *mould* or Knead Bread. To 5
muſe, or ſtudy; *Mews*, or *mues* for Hawks; *Sea-mews*,
or Water-Birds. *Muſſel*, a Shel-fiſh; *Muſcle*, a moving
part of the Body; To *muzzle*, or ſtop the Mouth.

N

Nay, no; *Neigh*, like a Horſe; *Nigh*, near; *Naught*, 10
bad; *Nought*, nothing; *Nether* or *neather*, lower; *Neither*,
none of them; *Niece* or *Neece*, a Brother or Siſters
Daughter; *Nice*, curious, delicate. *Neſh*, or [151] *Naſh*, [151]
tender, effeminate. For the *Nonce*, on purpoſe; *Nones*,
or firſt part of the Month, after the Roman Account. 15

O

O, Ow, or indebted; *Oh,* alas! a Note of Bemoaning or Exclaiming. *O, Hoe,* or ſay you ſo; alſo *Ho,* a Note of Proclaiming, as *Ho, Yes. Off,* with (ff), after a Word of Action, as to *cut off*. But *of,* with a ſingle 20
(f), before the Word it belongs to, as the *Fear of God.* *Ounce* in Weight; *Once*, one time. *One's,* of *One;* as *One's* Body; *One,* the firſt Number; *Own*, to acknowledge as one's own. *Oar,* to Row with; *Ore,* unrefined Metal. *Ore,* or *O'er,* for over. *Onion,* a 25
Root; *Vnion,* agreement. *Oat* or *Oats,* Corn. *Ought,* to do any thing; *Out,* without. *Order,* Rule, Courſe or Method. *Ordure,* Dung. *Ordinary,* common; *Ordnary,* or place of Entertainment. *Ordinance,* or ap-

1 pointment; a Piece of *Ordnance* for War. *Off,* at diſtance; And, *Of,* concerning.

[152] P

Palate of the Mouth; a *Pallet* Bed. *Palliate,* to
5 cover or cloak Crimes. A *Pair,* or Match; as a *Pair* of Gloves; *Pare* the Rind off a *Pear* for a *Peer* or Lord: *Pier* or *Peer,* a Haven, or Fence againſt the Sea. *Panes* of Glaſs; *Pains* or Labour; *Pans* of Braſs. *Pail* for Water; *Pale,* or Wan; alſo a Fence. *Parſon* of
10 the Pariſh; *Perſon,* any man. *Paraſite,* a Flatterer for Victuals; *Parricide,* the Murder of a Father. *Paraphraſe,* a Plain Interpretation; *Periphraſe,* when one thing is expreſſed in many words. *Partition,* as, a Wall; *Petition,* or Humble Requeſt. *Patent,* Open, as
15 the Kings *Letters Patents; Patins,* or *Pattens,* that Women wear, or a kind of wooden Shoes. *Patience,* the Grace of Suffering; *Patients,* under the Phyſicians Cure. *Paws,* of a Lyon; *Pauſe,* a ſtop or ſtay in ſpeaking. *Paſtor,* a Shepherd, or Miniſter; *Paſture*
20 for Beaſts. *Piece,* or *Peece,* part, a Gun; *Peaee,*
[153] quietneſs. *Peaſe,* [153] or *Peas,* Pulſe; *Poiſe,* Weight of a Clock. A *Peſtil* and Mortar; a *Peſtle* of Pork. *Plaee,* Station, Space, or Room; *Plaice,* a Fiſh; *Pleas,* in Law; to *Pleaſe,* or delight. A *Play,* a Game; a
25 *Plea,* or defence. *Price,* or Value; *Prize,* to ſet a Value; alſo a Booty, Reward; *Pries,* looks into. *Pole,* a long Stick; as Hop-*Poles. Poll,* the Head. To *Pore,* or fix the Eyes upon a thing; alſo Undiſcernable little Holes in the Skin of our Bodies, called *Pores: Poor*
30 in Eſtate. *Power,* Might; and *Pour* out. *Peal,* or

Ring of Bells; *Peel* that Bakers uſe; *Pill,* or Rind of a Tree; Alſo a *Pill* in Phyſick. *Principal,* or Chief; *Principle,* Fundamental Point, or Rule. *Precedent,* or Example; *Preſident,* an Head of a College, &c. *Pray,* beſeech; *Prey,* Booty or Spoil. *Prophet,* Foreteller; *Profit,* gain. *Plain,* eaſy, ſmooth; A *Plane* or Tool, that Joiners *plane* with; a *Plan* or Model. *Plait,* to ſet the Hair in order; *Plat,* a parcel of Ground; *Plot,* or Deſign. A *Pottle,* 2 Quarts; [154] a *Bottle,* a narrow mouth'd Veſſel. *Potion,* or quantity of Medicinal Drink or Phyſick; *Portion,* or Dowry. *Pence,* as two *pence; Pens* to write with. *Princes,* Kings Sons; *Princeſs,* Female Prince. *Pulls* doth pull; the *Pulſe* beats. *Plumb,* downright; *Plum,* a Fruit. A *Preſs,* or Croud; alſo a Wine or Printing-*Preſs:* But *Preſt,* or ready Money. *Privy* to, Conſcious; A *Privy,* Vault, or neceſſary Houſe of Office. To *Poach* an Egg; a *Pouch,* or great Purſe. *Puppies,* Whelps; *Puppets,* Bables made like Children. [154]

Q

Queen, a King's Conſort; *Quean,* a lewd Woman or Harlot. *Quary* of Glaſs; *Quarry* of Stones: *Query,* a Queſtion: to *Quarrel,* or diſagree. *Quench* fire or thirſt; *Quince,* a Fruit.

R

Race, to run: *Raſe,* or *Raze,* to demoliſh or blot out: *Rays,* or Sun-Beams: to *Raiſe,* or lift up. To *Rear,* [155] or raiſe up; *Rere* behind, as, *Rereward.* *Reins* of the Back, or Bridle: a Kings *Reign: Rain* [155]

from the Sky. A *Reed,* or Cane that grows in Water: to *Read* a Book; But I have *Read* a Book, is the ſame ſound with a *Red* Colour. *Rack,* Torment, *Wrack* of a Ship: *Rake* or Scrape together. *Rice,* Corn; *Riſe,* with a hard long (ſ), original advancement: but *Rise,* with ſhort ſoft (s), when one lifts up himſelf. *Reach* or *Stretch;* a miſerable *Wretch; Rich,* Wealthy. *Ranker,* more Ramiſh, full of hurtfulneſs; *Rancour,* inveterate hatred. *Reaſons,* Arguments; *Raiſins* of the Sun. *Reſt,* Sleep, Eaſe, the Reſidue; to *Wreſt,* twiſting by Force. *Ring,* a Round thing; *Wring,* ſqueeze; *Ry,* Corn; *Wry,* or awry, crooked. *Ro,* the ſoft or hard Milt of a Fiſh; a *Roe*-Buck; A *Row* or Bank of Trees; Alſo to *Row* with Oars; *Raw,* or Bloody; *Ruff,* or Plaited Band; to *Ruff* at Cards; *Rough,* rugged, courſe, not ſmooth. A ſingle or double [156] *Rial;* a Spaniſh Coin, *Royal,* Kingly; *Real,* [156] ſincere, in earneſt. *Raiſer,* hee that raiſeth; *Razor,* or *Raſor,* a ſhaving Inſtrument. *Root* of a Tree; *Rout,* or Rabble. *Rung* the Bells, *Wrung* his Hands. *Rime,* a Miſt; *Rhythme,* Verſe or Metre. By *Rote,* by Heart, without Rule, Reaſon, or Book; *Wrought,* Work done, or did work; *Wrote,* or did write. *Rowel* of a Spur; *Rule* to walk by.

S

A Bill of *Sale;* to *Sail* as a Ship. *Scarce,* hardly; *Scars,* Cuts or Wounds healed up in the Skin. *Scholars,* who learn; *Scullers,* little Boats. *Sea,* the Main Ocean; *See,* A Biſhop's Juriſdiction. *See,* or behold; *Say,* or ſpeak; *Sey,* a ſort of Stuff for Cloathing.

Saviour, our Lord Jeſus; *Saver,* he that ſaves; *Savour,* 1
taſt or ſmell; *Safer,* more ſafe; *Saphyre,* a precious
Stone. *Set,* laid, planted; *Sects,* Factions; *Sex,* Male
or Female. *Senſe,* as Feeling; *Sence* of a Word. *Scent*
or Smell, *Sent* to any place. *Saws* to *Saw* with; *Saw,* 5
or [157] did ſee; *Sauce* for Meat. *Seam* of a Garment; [157]
Seam or *Saim,* Hogs Fat. To Buy and *Sell; Cell,* a
Cave under Ground. *Seat,* to ſit on; *Deceit,* cheating.
Share, part, divide, *Shear,* clip; *Shire,* or County;
Sheer quite off; *Sheep,* Cattle, a Beaſt; *Ship* at Sea. 10
A Common *Shekel,* (from *Shelang* in Hebrew, a Shil-
ling); A *Sickle* to Reap with. *Slow* in Pace, dull;
Sloe, the Fruit of a black thorn buſh; *Slough,* old
Skin, or Miry place. *Shittle*-Cock, a Weavers-*Shuttle;*
Subtil, cunning. *Shoot* with a Gun; *Shout,* make a 15
great Noiſe; to *ſhut* the Door. *Shew,* tell; *Shoe* for
the Foot. *Sink* down; *Cinque,* five. *So,* thus; *Sow*
Seed; *Sew* Cloth; *Soul* of the Body; *Sole* of the Feet,
or alone; *Soal,* a Fiſh. The *Seal* of a Letter; to *Ciel*
a Room: *Sole,* a kind of Fiſh Bought and *Sold: Soled* 20
ſhoes: or *Soles* put on. *Summ* of Money; *Some* People.
Succour, help; *Sucker,* a young Sprig. *Sun,* that
ſhines; *Son,* of a Father. *Soon,* quickly; *Sown,* as
Corn; *Swound,* or Trance; *Sound,* [158] or Noiſe. [158] K
Sowre, or ſharp; *Sore,* painful; *Sower,* of Seed; *Soar,* 25
to fly aloft; *Swore,* did Swear. *Sight* of the Eyes;
Cite, ſummon, or quote; *Site,* or Scituation. *Slight,*
deſpiſe; *Sleight* of Hand. A *Slead* to drag things on;
A *Sledge,* or huge Hammer. A *Sign,* or Mark: to
Sing with the Voice: and to *ſinge* in the Flame. 30
Stood, did ſtand: *Stud,* a ſmall Poſt. *Straight,* even

quickly: *Streight,* diſtreſs, perplexity: the *Streights,* or narrow Seas. *Senior,* the Elder: *Siegnior,* a Lord. *Sith,* ſeeing that; *Sithe,* to mow with; to *ſeethe,* or boil: *Seeth,* or doth ſee. *Spoak* of a Cart: *Spake, Spoke,* or did ſpeak. *Spear,* a Weapon: *Spire*-Mint, an Herb: to *ſpare,* or ſave. He *ſtares,* or looks frighted: *Stares,* Birds ſo called: *Stairs* to go up by: *Stars* in the Sky. A *Steer,* or young Ox: to *ſtear* a Ship. *Statue,* or Image, Effigies or Pictures: *Stature,* height or bigneſs, proportion: *Statute,* Law. *Seaſin, Seiſin,* or *Seizure,* as Livery, or Poſſeſſion of part, [159] for the whole. *Stile* in the [159] Fields to go over: *Style,* or manner of Writing. *Sure,* certain: *Suer,* or *ſutor,* for Preferment or Marriage, or Woer: *Suit* in Law, or of Cloaths, or to agree with: *Suet,* of Beef or Mutton. *Steaks,* broyled or fryed Fleſh: *Stakes* in the Hedge: A *ſtake,* or Wager. *Sighs* or Groans: *Sithes,* to mow with. *Sows,* Female Swine: *Souſe,* or pickled Entrals, as Tripe. *Stricter,* more ſtrict: A *Stricture* or Binding: *ſeized,* taken into poſſeſſion: *Ceaſed,* given over. *Spice,* to Reliſh with: *Spies,* to diſcover. *Serious,* grave, ſober: *Serous,* Wheyiſh. *Sought,* did ſeek: *ſaw't,* did ſee it; *Spy'd* her, or did ſpy her: A *Spider's* Web. To *ſweep,* or make clean: a *ſwipe,* to draw up Water. *Siſe,* fix: *Size,* Varniſh, or Proportion. *Staple,* or ſtanding Commodity: *Staple* of the Door: *Stable* for Horſes: *Stopple* for Bottles. *Salve,* a Plaiſter: *ſave,* or defend. *Satan,* the Devil: *Satin,* ſmooth Silken ſtuff. *Surgeon,* or Chirurgeon,
K2 [160] that cures Wounds: *Sergeant,* or rather Serje[160]ant at Law, or at Arms; or hee that Arreſteth men.

T 1

Tach, (loop, or hoop): *Tacks,* little Nails: *Tax,* or Cefs. *Tale,* or Story: *Tale* of Money: *Tail* of a Beaft, or Bird. *Tall* of Stature: *Teal,* a wild Water-Fowl. *Talent,* a Gift, or Natural Endowment; Parts; alfo a 5 fumm of Money in the Jewifh Account, of Silver 187 *l.* 10 *s.* and of Gold 2250 *l.* The *Talons,* or Claws, of an Eagle or Hawk. *Tames,* or makes tame: *Thames,* the River founded, *Temms; Temfe*-Bread, or Bread fifted with a fine *Temfe*-Sieve. *Tears,* that we weep: 10 *Tares,* Weeds in Corn: *Tear* or Rend: *Teer* of Flax. *Teem,* with Child: *Team* of Horfes. *Tafty,* favoury, *Teafty,* angry: *Time* of day: *Thyme,* an Herb. *Teat,* or Nipple which a Child fucks: *Tit,* a little Horfe. *There,* denotes a place, as *Where? There. Their,* notes 15 poffeffion, as *their* own Books: *Thither,* implies motion to [161] a place; as *Whither? Thither. Thorow,* as [161] to pierce thorow. *Through,* by means of, as *through* Jefus Chrift. *Throw,* to caft off: *Thrufh,* a finging Bird: *Trufs,* to tye up: *Thruft,* to put off: *Thirft* for 20 Drink. *Tittle,* a Point, or Speck: *Title,* of Honour, or Right to a thing. A *Tierce* of Wine, the fixth part of a Tun: *Terfe,* wiped clean, without Scurf or Filth. *Tongues,* to fpeak with: *Tongs,* to make Fire with. *Toft,* in a Boat: *Toaft* in Ale. *Tenor,* Summ, mean- 25 ing or purport of a thing: alfo the *Tenor* in Mufick: *Tenure,* right, manner of poffeffing. *Tide* of the Sea that Ebbs and Flows: *Ty'd,* bound. *To,* belonging to: The *Toe* of the Foot: *Two* in number: *Too* much: *Too,* alfo: *Towe,* Combing of Flax or Hemp, Ockam: To 30 *Towe* or Hale the Boat: *Towze,* or loofen Wool, by

pulling it frequently. *Tower,* or ſtrong Building: To *Tour,* or fly high. *Tole,* Tribute: *Toll* the Bell. *Track,* Foot-ſteps: *Tract* or *Treatiſe: Treaty* of Peace. A
K3[162] Wooden *Trey:* [162] and *Tray,* or Number three. *Turbant,* a Turkiſh Cap: *Turbot,* a Seafiſh. *Throne,* a Kings ſtately Chair: *Thrown,* caſt. *Tiles* of the Houſe: *Toyles,* to catch Wild Beaſts: to *Toil* and *Moil* or Labour hard; *Then,* at that time: *Than,* in Compariſon.

V

Vacation, or leiſure: *Vocation,* calling: *Vane,* of a Steeple: *Vain,* or Idle: *Vein,* of the Body. *Vial,* a Glaſs: *Viol,* a Muſical Inſtrument. *Value,* or Price: *Valley* between Hills: *Volly* of Shot. *Veil,* a Covering: *Vale,* a Valley: *Vitals,* not *Victuals.*

W

Wain, declining of the Moon: *Wan,* Pale, of a ſickly look: *Wand,* or riding Rod. *Waiſt,* ones middle: *Waſte,* deſolate: *Waſt,* wert: alſo a *Wart* on the Hand. *Weal,* or publick Good: *Wheel* of a Cart: *Wheal* or Pimple: *Wild,* untamed: *Wile,* craft: *Weild,* a Sword,
[163] *Weald* of *Kent,* or *Suſſex. Ware,* Merchan[163]dize: *Wear,* and *Tear; Were,* as you were. *Weigh,* or try in a Balance: *Way,* that we walk in. *Wale,* great Thread in Stuff: *Wail,* or *Bewail: Waits,* he waiteth: *Waits,* the City Muſick. *Wier,* a Flood-Gate; *Wire,* of Gold, Silver, Braſs, Iron, Steel, &c. *Whoſe,* belonging to whom: *Hoſe* for Legs. *Wicked,* ungodly: *Wicket,* a little half Door. *Where were* they? *Win,* to get a Game, or Wager. *Wind* that blows: *Wine,* of Grapes.

Witch, that bewitcheth: *Which,* that. *Woad,* Dying ſtuff: *Wood,* Timber, Fewel. *Wo,* miſery: *Woe,* Court, or to be a Suiter. A *Rap,* or ſmart blow on the Pate or Head. To *Wrap,* or fold up.

Y

Yee, Perſons ſpoken to in the Plural Number. *Yea,* Yes. I, the firſt Perſon, as, I am. *Yet,* nevertheleſs; *It,* as, It is. *Yeaſt,* Barm: *Is't,* for, is it. *You,* thou, yee. *Yolk,* of Eggs: *Yoak* of Oxen. *Your,* belonging to you: *Yore,* in Old time: *Ewer,* a [164] ſmall necked Pot, brought to Perſons of Quality's Tables, after the Voider, to pour Water upon their Hands over a Baſin. *Vre,* Cuſtom: *Ews,* Female Sheep. *Vse,* or make *uſe* of. *Yield,* ſubmit: *Guild,* as *Guild-Hall.* Woollen *Yarn:* To *Yern,* commiſerate, or pity.

CHAP. IX.

Proper and Common Names of the like Sound, but different Orthography.

A

ABel, a Mans Name: *Able,* ſufficient. *Achor,* a Valley: *Acre* of Land: *Acorn,* of an Oak: *Augur,* or Southſayer: *Augre,* to bore Holes. *Abbat,* or *Abbot,* a Prelate of Monks. *Abet:* to maintain. *Alice,* a Womans Name. *Aloes,* a Bitter Drug.

B

Bede, a Mans Name: *Beads,* round things ſtringed. The Tower of *Ba*[165]*bel,* or Confuſion: to *Bable,* [165]

Babble, or Prate: a *Bawble,* or Toy for Children. A *Baron,* or Noble-man: *Barren,* unfruitful. *Barbara,* a Womans Name: *Barbary,* a Countrey: A *Berberry*-Tree. *Berk*-ſhire; but *Bark* or Rind of a Tree.

C

Cain, a Mans Name: *Cane,* or Reed. *Callis,* a City in *France: Cadiz,* pronounced *Cales,* a City in *Spain: Chalice,* the Cup in the Sacrament. The *Capitol,* the main Caſtle in *Rome: Capital* Crime, worthy of Death. *Chicheſter,* a City in *Suſſex: Ciceſter,* for *Cirenceſter,* a Town in Gloceſterſhire. *Cox,* a Mans Name: *Cocks* that Crow.

D

Dauphin of *France:* or the French King's eldeſt Son: *Dolphin,* a Fiſh. *Devizes,* a Town in Wiltſhire: *Devices,* Tricks: *Diep,* a Town in *France,* lately burnt: A *Deep* Well. A Spaniſh *Don,* or Lord: *Done,* finiſhed.

Eſther, a Womans Name: *Eaſterday,* a Feſtival: [166] *Yeſterday,* the day [166] before to day. *Eaton,* a Town: *Eaten,* is eat up.

Francis, a Mans, and *Frances,* a Womans Name: but *Frank,* common to both, as well as *Frank* and Free.

God, our Creator, and Preſerver: *Goad,* a long pricking Staff. *Grace,* a Womans Name; alſo, Virtue in the Soul: *Grase,* to eat *Graſs: Greece,* a Country. *Griffith,* a Welſh Name: *Gryphin,* a four legged Bird or Fowl. *Grene,* a Mans Name: *Green,* a Colour.

Herod, a King: *Herauld,* an Officer at Arms. *Hugh,* a Mans Name. *Hue,* Viſage, Colour: *Hu*-and-

Cry: *Hew* or *Hough,* to cut or fell: *Hough,* ſounded 1
Huff, in a great Pet or Huff.

James, a Mans Name: *Jambs,* ſide Poſt of Doors. *Joice,* a Womans Name: *Joies,* or Delights. *Joiſt,* a little Beam: *Juice* of an Orange. *Job,* a Mans Name: 5 A *Jobb* of Work. *Joel* the Prophet: A *Jowl,* or rather *Joll* of Salmon.

Leyden, the Univerſity in Holland: [167] *Leaden,* [167] made of Lead: *Letice,* a Womans Name: *Lettuce,* an Herb: *Latteſſes,* or Croſs Bars of a Window. 10

Marſhal, the Name of ſeveral Offices: *Martial,* belonging to War. Warlike. *Martin,* a Mans Name: *Marten,* a Bird or a Ferret. *Mede,* a Mans Name: *Mead,* or Metheglin: *Medes*, a People: *Meads,* or Meadows. *Moor,* a man's Name: *More,* than that. 15 *Maurice,* or *Morrice,* a mans name: *Morris,* or Moors dance.

Leigh, a mans name: *Ley,* or Ground.

Naſh, a mans name: to *Gnaſh* the Teeth: *Noahs Noſe: Nye,* a Name: *Nigh,* or near. 20

St. *Paul: Pall,* a Covering for an Herſe, or Coffin. *Pilate,* a mans Name: the *Pilot* that ſteers the Ship.

Rhode, a Name: *Road,* or publick way: *Rode,* or did Ride. *Rachel, Jacob*'s Wife: *Rakehell,* a notorious Rogue. *Rome,* a City: *Rome* or *Roam* to wander: 25 *Room,* or Chamber.

Seir, Edom's Country: *Seer,* a Prophet: *Sire,* of a Whelp. *Saul,* [168] a Name: a Ships *Sayl. Sinai,* [168] a Mountain: *Senna,* purging Leaves. *Stix,* the feigned River of Hell: *Sticks* of Wood. *Sion,* the City of 30 *David:* a *Cion* or Graff.

Thamar, a Womans Name: *Tamer,* or more tame. *Walter,* a mans name. *Water,* one of the four Elements, as Fire, Air, and Water.

Venus, a Name: a *Venice*-Glaſs. *Vz, Job*'s Country: *Vs,* we. *Wales,* a Countrey: *Walls,* of a City. *Viſier,* or Viceroy, under the Great Turk. *Vizzard,* to hide the Face: *Viſage* or Countenance. *Tyre,* a Countrey: *Tyer,* or one that Ties: to *Tire,* or Weary. *Philip,* a Name: to *Fillip* with the Finger.

Now follow the Tables of Words, ſo often referred to in this Book, under ſeveral Heads.

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[169] TABLE I.

(g) *ſounds hard like* (ghee) *before* (e) *and* (i).

IN *geld, geeſe, get, beget, forget, target, together, anger, conger,* (eel) *eager, vineger, finger, hanger, hunger, linger, longer, meager, monger, ſtringer, ſtronger, homogeneal, heterogeneous:* And when the (g) is doubled in any word, they muſt both be ſounded hard, like (ghe) as *dagger, dogger,* &c. though (e) or (i) follow. But *ſinger, eth, ed,* a Tune; and *ſinger, eth, ed,* the Hair off. Alſo *ſwinger, eth, ed,* with a Rope, and *ſwinger, eth, ed,* to beat much; Cannot be diſtinguiſhed one from the other, but by the ſence, the Letters being the ſame: For (g) founding hard before (i), ſee pag. 90.

L *Obſer.* 2. and *jib, jig, jill, jilt, jim, jingle.*

TABLE II. 1 [170]

Words ending in (ue) *and* (ew), *ſounding* (u).

Accrue, ague, argue, continue, enſue, glue, iſſue, perdue, purſue, reſcue, reſidue, retinue, revenue, tiſſue, true, value, vertue, due, hue, crue, blue, colour; cadew, curlew, eſchew, brew, brewes, dew, mildew, ewer, few, jewel, lewd, morphew, nephew, new, news, pewter, ſewer, ſhew, ſhrew, ſhrewd, ſtew, ſteward, tew, yew-tree. So the Preterperfect Tenſe of Verbs, as *blew, crew, drew, flew, ſnew;* from *blow, crow, fly, ſnow,* &c. And *askew, boutefew, clew, crew, crewel, embrew, mew, ſcrew, pew,* are written alſo with (*ue*).

TABLE III.

Words beginning with (wr).

Wrack, wrangle, wrap, wrath, wreath, wreck, wren, wrench, wreſtle, wretchedneſs; wreſt, wriggle, wring, wriſt, [171] *wrinkles, writes, written, writing,* [171] *wrong, wroth, wrought; wrung* or *wrang:* So *a-wry,* and *be-wray.*

TABLE IV.

Words written with (x).

The ſound of (x) being (ks), It is expreſſed by (ct) before *ion,* in the middle of Words, and (ks) at the end of moſt words, except *Appendix, Apoplexy, Anxiety, Anxious, Betwixt, Commixtion, Complexion, Connexion, Fluxion, Defluxion, Doxy, Doxology, Luxation, Luxury, Luxuriant, Laxative, Perplexity, Relaxation, Vexation:* And words compounded with

(ex) as *extreme*, or *extream*, &c. So *Ax, Box, flax, flix, flux, fix, fox, mix, pox, ſix, ſex, text, vex, wax:* So *Exeter, Oxford, Saxons, Hoxton* in Shoreditch near London. *Artaxerxes, Maximinus,* and
L2 many other proper, Names.

[172] TABLE V.

Single Conſonants-Syllables made long with (e) *at the end.*

Ban, bane; car, care; fat, fate; gap, gape; hat, hate; mad, made; man, mane; mat, mate; bit, bite; not, note; rod, rode; ſhin, ſhine; &c. But for ſuch as have their ſound lengthned by Diphthongs, as *Net, neat, met, meat,* and *meet,* &c. Or by (gh) as *ſit, ſight,* or (gn) as *ſin, ſign,* and where (e) ſoft'ns, the ſound of (c) and (g) as, *rack, race; rag, rage;* I referr you to the foregoing Rules, and Obſervations, under ſuch Heads.

TABLE VI.

Words of 2. Syllables written with a ſingle Conſonant between 2. Vowels, yet ſounded double.

For words of (3) Syllables, Obſerve That the Conſonant which follows the 3d Vowel from the laſt [173] (reckoning backward) is uſually dou[173]bled, according to the firſt rule under words, of more then two Syllables. See Part the 3d. Chap. 2d. Sect. 2. p. 102. 103. &c.

But for words of 2. Syllables doubling the ſingle Conſonant in the middle; we have no other Rule then what you will find under the 1ſt Section, of the 2d Chapter, of the 3d Part of this Book, p. 100. 101.

and Sect. 3. p. 105. 106. Where 'tis, obſerved, that in moſt words where, d, l, m, n, v, and (c) for long hard (ſ) are doubled in pronouncing, yet they are ſeldom or never doubled in writing, as *adage, adle, body, olive, colour, blemiſh, vomit, limon,* ſounded *lemon, linen, tenant, peny, liver, never, acid, placid:* So, *agate, beryl, borage, latin, atom, cabage, obit, hazard, heifer, City, orange, peril, periſh, pity, ſyrup, topick, ſpirit, ſtatue, ſtatute, vicar, vigour, courage, flouriſh, nouriſh, cheriſh, claret, flagon, forage, foreign, figure, profit, ſherif, very, merit, ſuburbs, rapid, vapid, wagon,* and ſomtimes where (s) ſounds ſoft like (z) tis [174] alſo doubled in pro- L3[174] nouncing tho not in writing; *chiſel, buſy, pleaſant, pleaſure, treaſure, meaſure, roſin, priſon, phyſick, Weſand-pipe.* And diligent obſervation muſt ſupply the place of the reſt; but take notice (by the way,) That to double a Conſonant where it ought not to be doubled; and on the other ſide, To write a ſingle one where there ſhould be two, very much betrays and expoſeth the ignorance of the Scribe; Therefore herein you cannot be too careful, becauſe the pronouncing and writing is ſo various.

TABLE VII.

(ir) *Sounded* (ur).

Bird, birch, birth, chirp, elixir, firkin, firmament, af-con-firm, firſt, flirt, lair, miracle, mirrour, mirth, mirrh, nadir, ſhirt, ſir-name, skirt, skirmiſh, ſpirt, ſquirt, ſquirrel, ſtir, ſtirrop, third, thirſt, thirteen, thirtieth, virgin, virginals; whirlpool, whirlwind.

[175] 1

TABLE VIII.

Words ending in (ure) *ſounding* (ur) *ſhort.*

Such are derived from the Latin ſupine *peradventure, impoſture, juncture, lecture, manufacture,* 5 *nature, paſture, preſſure, poſture, picture, rapture, pourtraicture, ſcripture, ſculpture, ſtructure, Tincture, torture, texture, veſture, tenure;* but; *demur, incur, murmur, occur,* and *occur,* without (e) at the end.

TABLE IX.

10 *Words ending in* (our) *ſounding* (ur).

Arbour, armour, candour, colour, clamour, diſhonour, dolour, interiour, governour, horrour, humour, labour, odour, paramour, rigour, rumour, ſaviour, ſavour, ſplendour, ſuccour, tumour, vapour, or ſmoak: 15 but to *vaper* or boaſt with an (e) Tho theſe words are uſually written with our, yet they might as well be [176] written (or) without [176] the (u) for derivation ſake (tho they be founded ur) as in the following.

TABLE X.

20 *Words ending* (or) *ſounding* (ur).

Anceſtor, anchor, arbitrator, auditor, author, bachelor, chancellor, confeſſor, creator, creditor, doctor, donor, executor, factor, liquor, malefactor, mediator, metaphor, moderator, orator, Paſtor, progenitor, proctor, 25 *rector, ſenior, ſervitor, ſpectator, ſucceſſor, teſtator, traitor, tutor, victor,* &c.

TABLE XI. 1

Words written with (aw).

Awkward, awl, for coblers, *bawble, bawl, brawl, brawn, crawl, dawning, drawers, ed, es, eth, ing, flawn, hawk, hawfer, lawn, prawn, pawn, prawn, fpawl, fpawn, fprawl, ftrawberry, tawney,* and (aw) at the end of all words; but (au) at the beginning and in the middle of all other words, except where fingle (a) founds, au, [177] as, before l, and before r, [177] in fhort Syllables. See, Part 2: Chap. 1. Sect. 1. p. 29.

TABLE XII.

(ea) *Sounding* (ee) *or* (e) *long.*

Appeal, appear, appeafe, arrear, beach, beacon, beadle, beagle, beaker, beam, bean, beleaguer, befmear, blearey'd, beaft, beat, beaver, bereave, bleach, bleak, breach, break, bream, ceafe, cheap, chear, clear, cheat, cleaver, conceal, congeal, creak, cream, creature, deacon, deal, dean, deceafe, de-in-creafe, demeanour, dear, difeafe, dream, each, eager, eagle, ean, eafement, eafinefs, eaft, eafter, eat, intreat, efcheat, earwig, ears, extream, fealty, feaft, feat, fear, freak, glean, gear, greafe, great, greaves, greazy, heal, hear, heap, heat, heath, heave, impeach, implead, leach, leaf, lean, leap, leafe, leave, mead, meal, mean, meat, near, neat, fteal, plead, pleafe, peach, peacock, peal, preach, quean, queafy, reach, ream, reap, reave, releafe, repeal, repeat, retreat, reveal, fea, feal, feam, fear, feat, fheaf, fhears, [178] *fheat, fheath, fneak, fpeak,* [178] *fpear, fphear, fqueak, fqueal, fqueamifh, fteal, fteam,*

ſtreamer, teach, teal, team, tears, treat, veal, wreak, weal, wean, weave, wheal, wheat.

TABLE XIII.

(ea) *ſounding* (e) *ſhort.*

Already, behead, bread, breadth, breakfaſt, breaſt, breath, cleanſe, deadly, dearth, death, dread, earth, endeavour, feather, heady, headlong, headſtall, headſtrong, health, heaven, heavy, leather, lead, leaven, leaveret, pageant, peaſant, pheaſant, pleaſant, pleaſure, reachleſs, ready, realm, ſhread, ſpread, ſteady, ſteadfaſt, ſtealth, ſweat, threatning, treachery, tread, wealth.

TABLE XIV.

Words written with (oa).

Approach, boaſt, boat, broach, coach, coal, coaſt, cloak, coar, coat, doat, incroach, float, foal, foam, goad, goal, goat, groan, hoan, hoar-froſt, hoary-neſs,
[179] [179] *hoarſneſs, load, loaf, loathſome, moan, moat, oar, oath, oats, poach, reproach, roan, roach, road, ſhoal, ſhoar, ſoak, toad, woad.*

TABLE XV.

(ow) *Sounding* (ou).

Allowance, bowels, bower, brown, bow, brow, browzing, carowſe, cow, cowardiſe, cowſlip, crown, dowager, dower, down, dowry, drown, drowzy, endowment, frown, gown, how, howl, lowd, lowre, lowſe, mow, now, owl, owze, plow, prow, renown, rowel, rowen, rowze, ſhowre, ſowthiſtle, ſowſe, tower, towre, towze, trowel, vow, vowel.

TABLE XVI. 1

(Gh) *Written but not ſounded in.*

Alight, almighty, benighted, burrough, delight, drought, eight, fraight, height, inveigh, lightning, lighter, lights, lightſome, neigh, neighbour, ſprightli- 5 *neſs, ſtreight, thigh, thorough, upright, weighty, wrought.* See, pag. 32.

TABLE XVII. [180]

Words beginning with C. before e, i,

Ceaſe, cedar, celandine, celebrate, celerity, celeſtial, 10 *celibate, cell, cellar, cement, centaur, centurion, cenſure, cenſer, cenſor, century, centre, ceſs, ceremony, certain, certify, ceruſs, cerecloth, cider, cinder, cinamon, cinqueports, circuit,* and words compounded with *circum;* as *circumſtance,* &c. *ciſtern, cite,* or ſummon, 15 and its compounds as, *excite, incite, recite, cieling, city, citizen, cittadel, citern,* or *cithern* a muſical Inſtrument, *citron,* a fruit, *civet, civil, civility, cymbal, cypher, Cyprus,* a country, *cypreſs,* a tree or wood, *Cyrus,* moſt other words of the like ſound have (ſ) 20 before (e) (i) and (y) at their beginning.

TABLE XVIII. [181]

Several middle Syllables written with (ce) *or* (ci) *ſounding,* (ſe) *or* (ſi).

Acerbity; acidity, adjacent; ancient, artificial, 25 *aſſociate, antecedent, chancellor, chancery, artificer,*

audacity, bracelet, beneficial, calcine, cancel, cancer, capacity, crucible, dancer, december, decide, decimation, dilacerate, dilucidate, edacity, emacerate, excruciate, explicite; fallacious, Imbecility; Grocer, imperceptible, incapacitate; incident, inceſt, inducement, innocence, intercede, intercept; invincible, laceration, mercer, magician, munificence, maleficence, mendacity, municipal, neceſſary, niceneſs, ocean, official; pacify, parcity, pence, pencil, perſpicuity; phyſician, placid; precept; precinct: precipice, precious, precipitate, precocity, predeceſſor, prejudicial, provincial; patrician, rhetorician, rapacity, recede, recite, reconcile, rejoice, rouncival, ſacerdotal, ſagacity, ſalacity, ſervice-
M *able; ſlicing, ſimplicity, ſincerity, ſociety; ſolicitous,*
[182] [182] *ſorcery, ſpacious, ſupercilious, ſuperficial; taciturnity; tenacity, veracity, viciſſitude; vivacity, voracity.* And *de, ef, pro, in-ſufficient.* All words which have the ſound of (k) in one ſyllable, and (s) in the next; when (e) or (i) follows (cc) as *accelerate, acceſs, inacceſſable, accent, accept, accident, occidental, ſucceſs; ſuccinct:* except when the ſame ſound is expreſſed by (x). ſee (4) Table under (x) or when the like ſound is expreſſed at the end of words by (ct) before (ion) as, *benediction; collection, compunction, confection; conjunction, conſtruction, contradiction. Decoction, dereliction, deſtruction, diſtinction; fiction, fraction, function; induction, injunction, inſpection, inſtruction, inſurrection; interjection, introduction, juriſdiction, malediction, objection; obſtruction, putrefaction, reflection, ſanction, ſubjection, tranſaction, valediction, unction.*

TABLE. XIX. 1 [183]

Words written (ſion) *with* (ſ)

Alluſion, animadverſion, aſperſion, circumciſion, compulſion; concluſion, confuſion, contuſion, convulſion; declenſion, deriſion, dimenſion, diverſion, effuſion, emulſion, evaſion, excurſion, expanſion, expulſion, extenſion; extruſion, Illuſion, inciſion, incurſion, inheſion, inſperſion, invaſion, irriſion, manſion, occaſion, penſion, perſwaſion, proviſion, reprehenſion, reverſion, revulſion, ſponſion, ſuffuſion, verſion; and all words that have the ſound of hard (ſs) muſt be ſure, to end in (ſion,) as, *compaſſion, concuſſion; com, de, ex, im, Oppreſſion, interſucceſſion,* &c. all other endings of the like ſound are written (tion) with a (t) except thoſe four with (x) ſee the 4th Table. M 2

TABLE XX. [184]

Words ending (cy) *with a* (c)

Arrogancy, clemency, complacency, confederacy, conſtancy; continency, democracy; efficacy, elegancy, eminency, excellency, exorbitancy, fallacy, impenitency, impertinency, impotency, infancy, innocency, incogitancy, legacy, mercy, necromancy, omnipotency, petulancy, policy, recumbency, reluctancy, ſupremacy, tendency, vehemency.

TABLE XXI.

Words written with (ſc) *and* (ſſ).

Acquieſce, adoleſcence, aſcend, aſcertain, concupiſcence, condeſcend, condeſcencion, conſcience, conſcientious, conſcionable, conſcious, creſcent, creſcet,

defcend, difcern, excrefcence, obfcene, omnifcience, refcind, fcene, fcepter, fciatica, fcience, fcimeter, tranfcendent; &c. Where note That in other words where the found bears hard upon the (f) in the middle
[185] [185] or end of a word 'tis ufually doubled, as *affefs, affemble, affent, affert, affeveration; affign; affimulate, affift, claffick; diffent, differtation, diffever, diffemble, diffimulation; affiduity,* &c. I fhould have here inferted a Table of words written with (f) found-
ing (z). But when I confider they are fo many, it will be too tedious, onely remember that moft of them which have (f) between (2) vowels, found (z) and would better be diftinguifhed to the Eye, by a fhort round (s) fee pag. 85. onely thefe that follow are written with, (z).

TABLE XXII.

Words written with (z).

Amaze, azure, blaze, braze, brazier, breez, buzz; buzzard, canonize, cantonize, dazle, dizzard, dizzy, drizle, embezil, gaze, gazet; glaze, glazier, guzzle, haxy, horizon; lazer, lazy, lozenge, magazine; maze, mizzle, moralize, muzzle, naturalize, piazzas vulgarly
M3[186] called *Piaches,* as in Covent-[186]Garden, the Royal Exchange, &c. in London, *pulverize, patronize, recognize, fneeze, folemnize, fqueeze, ftanza, ftigmatize, temporize, topaz, towze, toze, tweeze, whimzy, whizz, wizard,* &c.

TABLE XXIII.

Words written with (ch), *founding* (k).

Alchimy, anarchy, anchorite, antichrift, archangel, chaos, character, chafm, chimera; chymift, chiromancy,

chirurgeon, cholerick, chorus, chriſm, chronicle, chronology, chyle, chymiſtry, echo, eucharift, eunuch; harpſichord, hierarchy, lohoch, machin; oligarchy, patriarch, parochial, paſchal; ſcheme, ſcholar, tetrarch: but (ch) is not founded at all in *ſchiſm* nor in *drachm.*

TABLE XXIV. [187]

Words written with (ph) *founding* (f).

Amphibious, Creatures that live upon the land and in the water both; as Otters, *&c. Aphoriſm, blaſpheme, camphire, cataſtrophe; cipher; decipher, coſmography, diaphanous, elephant, epiphany, epitaph; euphony, graphical; hierogliphick, orphan; orthography, paraphraſe, paragraph; philoſopher, pheſant; philologer, philtre; phraſe, phlebotomy; phylactery, phyſiognomy, prophet, triumph, trophee,* tis very abſurd to write theſe with an (f).

TABLE XXV.

Words written with (y).

Analyſis, anonymous; antitype; apocrypha, chryſtal, cylinder; cymbal, clyſter, cypreſs, eleemoſynary; etymology, halcyon, hybernal; hydra, hyperbole, hyphen; hypocondriack, hypocriſy, hyſſop; hyſterical, labyrinth, martyrology; [188] *myriad, myrrh, myrtle,* [188] *myſtery, nymph, onyx, polygamy, porphyry, pygmy, pyramyd, ſtyle, ſycamore, ſyllable, ſycophant, ſylloginſm, ſymbol, ſymmetry, ſympathy, ſymphony, ſymptom, ſynagogue, ſynod, ſynopſis, ſyntax, ſyringe, ſyrup, ſyſtem; tympany, tyrant, typographical,* &c. 'Tis very improper, and contrary to the Greek deri-

vation to write the aforeſaid (y) with an (i), as ſome ignorantly do.

TABLE XXVI.

Subſtantives with long (ſ), and Verbs with ſhort (s) ſounding (z) for diſtinction ſake.

Abuſe, ill *uſe,* to *abuſe,* or *miſuse;* a *refuſe* thing; to *refuſe* or deny: *Cloſe* or Ground fenced in; to *cloſe,* ſhut, cover, join together, or finiſh; *Cruſe,* a little Glaſs Vial, or kind of Earthen Bottle for Oyl; to *Cruse,* or ſcout about for Prey: A *Doſe* of Phyſick; to *Doſe,* ſtupify, or ſlumber: *Excuſe,* an Apology; to *Excuse,* to make an Apology: *Muſe,* a hole [189] in [189] a Fence; to *Muse,* ſtudy or think: A *Preſent;* to *Preſent:* A *Premiſe,* or thing firſt premiſed; to *Premise;* ſo *Diverſe,* ſundry, ſeveral; and *Divers* under Water: *Elſe,* otherwiſe; *Ells* or Yards: *Falſe,* not true; *Falls,* doth fall; or *Falls,* Plural: *Looſe,* not faſtned, vitious; and *Loose,* or unty: To *Hiſs,* a Serpent-like noiſe, by forcing the Air through a Chink; and *His* own, or belonging to him. Where Note, that long (ſ) looks very ridiculous at the end of any word, without an (e); therefore be ſure to write a round ſhort (s) at the end of ſuch words as require (ſ) without (e) at the end; as, in the Third Perſon Singular of Verbs, *Sticks* for *Sticketh;* and in the Plural Number of Nouns; War, *Wars;* for moſt commonly Singulars are made Plurals by putting ſhort (s) at the end, (which always ſound ſoft like (z) to diſtinguiſh it from the long (ſ) ſounding hard) Except a *Brother, Brethren;* a *Chick, Chicken;* a *Child, Children;* a

Cow, Kine; a *Sow, Swine;* a *Man, Men;* [190] a *mouſe, mice; a louſe; lice; a foot, feet; gooſe, geeſe; a tooth, teeth;* and ſuch as change (f) into (v.) as *loaf, loaves,* ſee part 2d. chap. 6. ſect. 4. p. 89. Except (*ſheep*) which is both ſingular and plural; never admitting (s) to diſtinguiſh the number, ſuppoſing the ſence muſt do that; ſo likewiſe when to ſound *born,* paſt *birth,* and *born,* ſounding *boorn*) ſupported or carried; they being both written with the ſame Letters; which brings me to [190]

TABLE XXVII.

Of Nouns, which have the Accent in the firſt; and Verbs in the ſecond Syllable, written with the ſame Letters, being diſtinguiſhed onely by their Pronunciation.

àbſent	*to abſènt*	*a cònteſt*	*to contèſt*
an àccent	*to accènt*	*a cònduct*	*to condùct*
a cèment	*to cemènt*	*a cònfort*	*to confòrt*
a còllect	*to collèct*	*a cònvert*	*to convèrt*
cònfines	*hee confìnes*	*an extract*	*to extràct*
a còncord	*to concòrd*	*a fèrment*	*to fermènt*
a còmpound	*to compound*	*frèquent*	*frequent*

[191] *ìncenſe, to incènſe; prèmiſes, he premiſes;* an *òbject,* to *objèct;* a *rèfuſe,* to *refuſe;* a *fùrvey,* to *furvèy;* a *ſùbject,* to *ſubjèct;* a *tòrment,* to *tormènt;* an *ùnite,* to *unìte.* [191]

TABLE XXVIII.

Such Verbs and Subſtantives as may be very well diſtinguiſhed thus;

Advice, to *adviſe;* the *chace,* to *chaſe; cloth,* to *cloath;* a *fancy,* to *fanſy;* a *licence,* to *licenſe;* a

plough, to *plow;* a *practice,* to *practiſe;* a *prophecy,* to *prophefy;* a *recompence,* to *recompenſe.* A *cònvey,* to *convèy;* a *rèbel,* to *rebèl; unit,* to *unìte:* So *hùmane,* when it comes before a Subſtantive, as *hùmane* Learning: But *humàne* after a Subſtantive; as Chriſt had two Natures, the one *divìne,* the other *humàne.*

[192] TABLE XXIX.

Of (th) ſounded hard in theſe Nouns and ſoft like (dh) in their Verbs.

A *Bath,*	to *Bathe,*
A *Breath,*	to *Breathe*
A *Sheath,*	to *Sheathe*
So *Loath,*	to *Loathe,*
Forſooth;	to *Soothe,*

TABLE XXX.

Of the ſound of (th) and (dh) compared; tho' both written (th).

th	dh	th	dh
Both	*Boothe*	*Thief*	*Thee*
Broth	*Brother*	*Thick*	*Thence*
Sith that	*Sithe*	*Thigh*	*Thy*
Thanks	*That*	*Thin*	*Thine*
Thiſtle	*This*	*Thong*	*Thither*

P. S. Poſtſcript.

This eighth Obſervation, *viz.* That no Engliſh word ends in (ea) or (a) except theſe ſix: *flea, pea, plea, ſea, tea, yea,* ſhould follow, Obſ. 7. p. 57.

FINIS.

Misprints in the original edition.[1]

p. 5,	l. 15	135. l. 4	instead of	138. l. 19.
„ 5	„ 16	p. 40	„	p. 140.
„ 7	„ 1	A B, C	„	A, B, C.
„ 7	„ 13	aecording	„	according.
„ 10	„ 29	(j long)	„	(i long).
„ 11	„ 20	*flnt*	„	*flnt.*
„ 13	„ 25	in possible	„	impossible.
„ 14	„ 6	a a Mans	„	a Mans.
„ 14	„ 11	*Tychcus*	„	*Tychicus.*
„ 14	„ 30	others	„	other.
„ 16	„ 20	ntl	„	ngl.
„ 17	„ 16	Aporſtrophe	„	Apoſtrophe.
„ 17	„ 22	thumpt	„	thumpt,
„ 18	„ 17	accord-	„	according.
„ 20	„ 25	*Su-burbs*	„	*Sub-urbs.*
„ 20	„ 28	puting	„	putting.
„ 25	„ 28	*cirunt*	„	*circuit.*
„ 29	„ 3	(i)	„	(u).
„ 32	„ 17	Preterpect	„	Preterperfect.
„ 36	„ 25	(ay)	„	(oy).
„ 36	„ 27	(ay)	„	(oy).
„ 37	„ 20	Componnd	„	Compound.
„ 41	„ 15	ſonnded	„	ſounded.
„ 41	„ 22	*Nolli-ety, Velli-ety*	„	*Nolle-ity, Velle-ity.*
„ 41	„ 23	*Rei-terate*	„	*Re-iterate.*
„ 42	„ 11	*handerchief*	„	*handkerchief.*
„ 44	„ 17	(a)	„	(u).

1) Corrected in the reprint. The misprints enumerated in the list of Errata p. 5 are not included in this list.

p. 44,	l. 29	*Desue-tude*	instead of	*Desu-etude.*
„ 48	„ 6	ſolt	„	ſoft.
„ 50	„ 6	ponounced	„	pronounced.
„ 50	„ 28	aud	„	and.
„ 51	„ 7	ſient	„	ſilent.
„ 52	„ 11	commendaly	„	commendably.
„ 54	„ 19	(a)	„	(o).
„ 54	„ 27	diſtinguſh	„	diſtinguiſh.
„ 57	„ 14	(o)	„	(ou).
„ 58	„ 12	*Blaze*	„	*Braze.*
„ 60	„ 1	*exciſe,*	„	*exciſe.*
„ 66	„ 4	Sllable	„	Syllable.
„ 67	„ 4	(ae)	„	(ai).
„ 68	„ 12	*Affiànce*	„	*Affiance.*
„ 68	„ 18	*aſtonìſh*	„	*aſtònìſh.*
„ 68	„ 31	*Eceleſiàſtical*	„	*Eccleſiàſtical.*
„ 69	„ 14	*aceſſary*	„	*acceſſary.*
„ 70	„ 5	*ſolìdty*	„	*ſolìdity.*
„ 70	„ 7	never (vv)	„	never write (vv).
„ 70	„ 10	*capàcìty*	„	*capàcity.*
„ 70	„ 11	*explìcìte*	„	*explìcite.*
„ 70	„ 13	*ſolìcìtous*	„	*ſolìcitous.*
„ 70	„ 14	*voracìty*	„	*vorìcity.*
„ 71	„ 17	Conjnnction	„	Conjunction.
„ 74	„ 25	*think*	„	*thing.*
„ 76	„ 2	*Commandmeut*	„	*Commandment.*
„ 77	„ 2	it	„	is.
„ 79	„ 5	of ſide	„	or ſide.
„ 80	„ 6	Leters	„	Letters.
„ 81	„ 26	greal	„	great.
„ 82	„ 8	uſualy	„	uſually.
„ 82	„ 14	ridiculons	„	ridiculous.
„ 82	„ 25	*Annnm*	„	*Annum.*
„ 83	„ 1	*Diviuity*	„	*Divinity.*
„ 83	„ 26	Volumns	„	Volumes.
„ 88	„ 3	*Writting*	„	*Writing.*
„ 89	„ 19	Lnmp	„	Lump.

p. 92,	l. 2	Gronnd	instead of	Ground.
„ 93	„ 7	*Gnilt*	„	*Guilt.*
„ 94	„ 1	Holy	„	Holly.
„ 101	„ 20	*Seol*	„	*Sole.*
„ 105	„ 17	*Names*	„	*Names of.*
„ 105	„ 26	ronnd	„	round.
„ 110	„ 29	Capter	„	Chapter.
„ 111	„ 9	*ſttatue*	„	*ſtatue.*
„ 112	„ 3	latter	„	Latin.
„ 114	„ 16	*hoar-frſt*	„	*hoar-froſt.*
„ 115	„ 9	*begining*	„	*beginning.*
„ 116	„ 1	*beueficial*	„	*beneficial.*
„ 116	„ 21	eccept	„	except.
„ 117	„ 26	Lable	„	Table.
„ 118	„ 4	the the middle	„	the middle.
„ 118	„ 5	uſualty	„	uſually.
„ 118	„ 17	*hlaze*	„	*blaze.*
„ 119	„ 23	*mytrle*	„	*myrtle.*
„ 119	„ 26	*ſymbal*	„	*ſymbol.*
„ 120	„ 3	XXXVI	„	XXVI.
„ 121	„ 19	*confines*	„	*confines.*
„ 121	„ 24	*ſubjèct*	„	*ſùbject.*
„ 121	„ 28	diſtiguiſhed	„	diſtinguiſhed.

Glossary.[1]

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1) The glossary contains such words only on whose pronunciation some information is found in the book; but even of these only a selection. The principle has been to include the words which offer some special interest and those which it would not be easy to find by the help of the Introduction. The words enumerated in the Tables pp. 108 ff. have generally been omitted. — The words are given in present day orthography, the italicised forms representing the spelling of the original.

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